HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918.

VOL XV NO 18— BOMBAY FRIDAY JANUARY 21 1927

CE BOMBAY BRANCH
ASIATIC SO

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
22 Jan.	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..	MALOJAx ..	16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..		20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‖ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles,—£72, £62 and £56

2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles—£50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P., and O., Mail Steamers and on the B.I., Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
30th Jan	SHANGHAI MARU	To Japan
1st Feb.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan.
	NARKUNDA ..	At Colombo for Australia.
1st March	DEVANA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.
15th ,,	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	COMORIN ..	At Colombo for Australia.
29th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	MALOJA ..	At Colombo for Australia.
12th April	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
CHOFUKU M.	..	2 Jan.	23 Jan.
xGENOA MARU	6785	19 Jan.	24 Jan.
BIYO MARU	5480	18 Jan.	31 Jan.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Jan.	12 Feb.
RANGOON M.	5059	10 Feb.	22 Feb.
TOTTORI MARU	5973	15 Feb.	28 Feb.

*Passenger Steamers.

xProceeds to Karachi.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay. Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,

Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22927.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
21st Jan	CHAKLA ..	Busreh via Karachi
24th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
26th ,,	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
2nd Feb	KHANDALLA ..	East & South Africa.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi an only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.

(Incorporated in Holland).

Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666

Reserve Fund ..... F 43,777,333
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM.
(Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.

Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocjakarta	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.

British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.

Hedjaz:—Jeddah.

Japan:—Kobe.

China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.

London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road,

A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Agent.

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED.

Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co.

67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 1 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,090.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.
Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % net.

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY

THE INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Our SPECIALITY:

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

For Particulars apply to:— JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co
Secretaries and Managers.

Great Eastern Life Assurance COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,933

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age. Security Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES. INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bungalow, Afzalgunj Road' Hyderabad (Deccan.

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH 375, Sandhurst Rd. Bombay 4 (Bombay Circle Agent.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—SENIOR READERS for a Daily Newspaper. Only men with experience need apply to Box No. 500, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED.—A LADY PRINCIPAL for the Muslim Girls School Lucknow, starting salary Rs. 250/- per mensem according to qualification. Apply with testimonials to Mr. M. WASIM, Bar-at-Law, Dafi Bagh, Lucknow.
A 27990

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road, Opp: Petit Institute, Fort, to learn the twin art of Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Touch Typewriting at specially reduced fees at any convenient hour from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m. Individual Tuition. Success guaranteed. Join to-day. Enrolment Daily. Established 1914.
A

WANTED.—ORGANISING INSPECTORS at the rate of one for every three Distsicts, in Bombay and Calcutta Presidencies, on a fixed monthly salary of Rs. 150/- (plus Rs. 125/- consolidated monthly allowance). Those who can deposit a cash security of Rs. 1,000/-, or hold 75 shares of the Company, need apply. For further particulars apply to:—THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Mysore Agricultural Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Mysore.
A R1393

WANTED.—Two ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL SECRETARIES, one for Bombay and one for Calcutta, for the management and organisation of a Branch livestock Insurance Limited Company, on a fixed monthly salary of Rs. 200—20—300, (plus Rs. 100/- fixed travelling allowance), apart from office establishment building, rent, travelling expenses, and advertisement etc. Those who can furnish a cash security of Rs. 3,000/- or hold 200 shares of the company of Rs. 10/- each, need apply. For further particulars apply to:—THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Mysore Agricultural Dairy Farm Co. Ltd., Mysore.
A R1392

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

FINE BUSINESS SITE TO LET.—Lands and sheds, measuring 9,111 square yards; best situation for factory and other business in Sewri Bunder. Near Electric Railway station; every convenience; available on reasonable terms. Apply sharp to, SHUAIB, QURESHI, Hon. Secretary, The Chhotani Saw Mills, Sewri Bunder, Bombay.
C 27968

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A BEAUTIFUL REFINED HINDU GIRL of high parentage, (any caste or province) for young handsome Bachelor, Bhunjahi Hindu, age 22½, recently returned from England, Bachelor of Commerce of the London University—specialised in Banking and Finance, also at Lincolns Inn London, for Bar-at-Law, shortly getting a good appointment, fond of sports. Please write to Box No. 1903, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1416

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3672

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH,
CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Tel. No, 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

READY FOR SALE—COTTON WASTES: Opener, Droping, Card fly, Oily and Weaving Dirty, etc., Highest offers required.

Address to the Agent BANKTESHWAR COTTON MILLS, Bhiwani.
27912

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai ZAVERBAI, widow and sole heir and legal representative of Mr. Atmaram Pranjivandas deceased, the owner of Atmaram and Co., Mill and Gin Store Suppliers carrying on business at Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay, has sold all her right, title, and interest in the said firm and all its outstandings and the Good-will thereof to the undersigned. It is further notified that the undersigned will continue the said business under the name and style of "Atmaram and Co." as the sole owner thereof.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1927.

CHANDULAL KALYANDAS SHAH.
R1417

NOW OPEN

THE 36TH EXHIBITION of the Bombay Art Society at the TOWN HALL from 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Admission by tickets available at the door.
27976

CHANGE OF NAME

CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., will now be known as
CHICAGO TELEPHONE & RADIO CO.,
175, Hornby Road, Fort,
Post Box 459, Bombay.

Telegrams:— "CHIPHONE", Bombay. Telephone No. 24963.
28019

WANTED

A HINDU LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Main dispensary Raigarh. Pay according to the qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned.

(Sd.) GAURI SHANKAR AGNIHOTRI,
Administrator,
Rajgarh State.
Raigarh, C.P.
10th Jan., 1927. 27985

WANTED

STATE ENGINEER for Public Works Department of the State. Monthly salary Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 according to experience and qualifications. Applications with testimonials are invited.

DEWAN, Idar State.
Himatnagar (Mahi Kantha).
28012

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that E. D. SASSOON AND CO., LTD., of Bombay have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 25-27-31, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land partly Sanad and partly of the quit and ground tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Northbrook Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 415 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2727, 2731, 2734, 4899 and 2939, New No. 9742, New Survey No. 1/5610 and Cadastral Survey No. 4009, Bhuleshwar Division and bounded on the East by the Sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Northbrook Street, on the North by the property of Haji Suleman Haji Ebrahim and on the South by the property formerly of Mirza Fakir Beg and now of Govind Babaji and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7737 and 7739 and Street Nos. 47-49-51-53-55.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1927.

DALLAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
23024

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT POONA.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS AND OWNERS OF RACE HORSES AND STABLES.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MALCOLM TANK ROAD, BHAWANI PETH, POONA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Burjorji Paymaster, Fardunji Palonji Pavri, Dadabhoy Nowroji Saher, Rustomji Jehangirji Morris and Rustomji Diwanji Modi the Executors of the Last Will and Testament of the late Mr. Phirozshah Merwanji Murzban, the Mortgagee under the Indentures of Mortgage dated the 7th May, 1915, and Further Charge dated the 10th July, 1917, and on account and at the risk of Khan Bahadur Bomonji Dorabji Pudumji the Mortgagor mentioned in the said Indentures and in pursuance of the power of sale conferred on the said executors in that behalf of the said Indentures Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 30th January, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Poona the undermentioned property in one lot.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—ALL that piece or parcel of Inam Land situate at Poona in Bhawani Peth in the Registration Sub-District of Haveli Zilla Poona together with the messuages and tenements standing thereon containing by admeasurement 17,622 square yards or thereabouts together with the outhouses, kitchen, stables, coach houses and all buildings belonging thereto and bounded on the North by Pudumji Road, on the South by a piece or parcel of land belonging to Sirdar Nowroji Pudumji, on the East by the property formerly belonging to Pirjadas Shaikh Ahmed, and Shaikh Afizoodin and now belonging to the Mortgagor and on the West by Pestonji Road and bearing Survey No. 48 and Municipal No. 561 A.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece of land situate at Poona in Bhawani Peth, Nisbat Munjari private Inami land in the Registration Sub-district of Haveli Zilla Poona measuring 2,100 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage and stables standing thereon and bounded on the East partly by the property of Khodaram Khodabux Moriabadi and another and partly by the property of Shaikh Cassum, on the West by the property firstly described, on the North by the public Road called Pudumji Seth Road and on the South by the property of Rahiman Doctor and bearing with other land Survey No. 83, and Municipal No. 561 A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Mr. Furdunji P. Pavri, Solicitors, Great Western Building, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT KURLA.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT KURLA.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Kazi Dawood Kazi Alli (Insolvent) and with the consent of the First Mortgagees Messrs. Hinduji Pragji and Co. and of the Second Mortgagees, Messrs. Chaturbhuj Lunidaram and in pursuance of the Order of the Insolvency Court dated the 21st day of October, 1926, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY THE 25TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1927, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Kurla, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent and of the said First and Second Mortgagees in the properties described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All those several pieces or parcels of land now formed into one plot of land situate lying and being in District Thana, Taluka Salsette at and in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla District Thana and standing in the name of Malhari Satwaji Patil bearing Survey Nos. 16 and 25 Plot Nos. 6, 14, 10, 2, 3, 4, 6, 5 and 7 Falni Nos. 1, 2 and 7 and containing by total admeasurement 1 ac.—27 3|4 guns. or thereabouts and the total assessment whereof is Rs. 4|12 and bearing revision Survey Nos. 19 and 23 Hissa Nos. 6, 14, 10, 1 and 4 and containing by total admeasurement 1 ac.—27 3|4 guns. and the total assessment whereof is Rs. 5|11.

SECONDLY:—ALL those several pieces or parcels of land now formed into one plot of land situate lying and being in District Thana, Taluka Salsette at and in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, District Thana and standing in the name of Shanker Malhari Patil and bearing Survey Nos. 19, 19 and 19 Plot Nos. 5, 15 and 22 and containing by (total) admeasurement 1 ac.—1 1|2 gun. and the total assessment whereof is Rs. 4|11|6 and bearing Revision Survey No. 19 Hissa Nos. 5 and 15 containing by total admeasurement 18 1|4 guns. and the total admeasurement whereof is Rs. 3|10|6.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Sabnis, Goregaonker and Senjit, Attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay and for the First Mortgagees, at their Office at Meadows St., Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

Drama that whirls you through the great war to the greatest horse race ever run.
This Play ran for 12 months at Drury Lane to packed houses every night.

"THERE'S A LONG, LONG TRIAL"

The most successful Comedy Cartoon of the year. An Old-time Melody presented with cleverness and humour.
Everyone can sing this old favourite.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE. TIME:—6-15, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

(Under the DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE and in the Presence of H. E. The GOVERNOR of Bombay)

in aid of SIR LESLIE WILSON HOSPITAL FUND.

KARLEKAR' KARLEKAR' KARLEKAR' GRAND CIRCUS CIRCUS CIRCUS

Nanas Chowk (Opposite Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade)

on FRIDAY January, 21st at 9-30 P. M.

SPECIAL SELECTED PROGRAMME

SPECIAL RATES:—
Box Rs. 5/-, Circle Rs. 4/-, First Class Rs. 3/-
Second Class Rs. 2/-, Gallery Re. 1/-.

(Complimentary tickets are not accepted for this performance.)

VISIT THE SUPREME SHOW AND HELP THE FUND.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by public Auction on FRIDAY, the 21st January, 1927, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:

Building Street Nos. 150-154, 111; 113; 115-125; 359; Cases Nos. 190, 191, 242, 162, Musjid Bunder Road, Nagdevi Street and Nagdevi Cross Lane.

Building Street Nos. 356-360, 199-201, 61-67, Cases Nos. 80, 228, 373, Memonwada Road.

Building Street Nos. 2 and 80; Case No. 329; Husseinkhan Kalifa Street and Carnac Road.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 888 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 25th January, 1927, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Lakdi Bunder near Carnac and Mody Bunders opposite the Alexandra Dock White Gate on account of the concerned the undermentioned slightly damaged Cotton:—

ex. s.s. "SADO MARU."

About 888 Bales High Class Stapled Cotton shipped by Messrs. Toyo Menka Kaisha, The Japan Cotton Trading Co., Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha and others.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE AND CO.,

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY Friday at 6-15 P.M.
THE WORLD-FAMOUS PIANIST
ALFRED MIROVITCH
and
THE CELEBRATED RUSSIAN VIOLINIST
JOSEF BORISSOFF
In a Select Programme.
Change of Programme Every Concert.
Booking at ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

10 P.M. only
BLACK IS WHITE.
Featuring
DOROTHY DALTON.
A Paramount Artcraft Picture in 6 reels.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
THE IDOL OF THE PICTURE WORLD
RUDOLPH VALENTINO
IN
'TheSON OF THE SHEIK.'
HERE IS RUDOLPH VALENTINO'S ACE PICTURE.

EDWARD THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
"WINNING THE FUTURITY."
Featuring
CULLEN LANDIS and
CLARA HORTON
A melodrama of thrills and exciting action.

EMPRESS THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
"THE ELEVENTH HOUR"
Featuring
CHARLES JONES and SHIRLEY MASON.
A Picture full of Thrills, Dare-Devil Stunts, Adventures and Romance.

GAIETY THEATRE.

6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
BUSTER KEATON
And NATALLIE TALMADGE IN
"OUR HOSPITALITY."
Love, Adventure, Drama, with a hilarious Comedy Kick!

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

	New York, Jan. 19.
March	13.41—.05
May	13.62—.06
July	13.81—.09
October	14.01—.08
Decoember	14.18—.09
Middling Spot	13.60—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Jan. 19.
March	
July	13.47—.06
Middling Spot	13.40—

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 19.

New York, 10-55 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	13.43
March	13.52
May	13.73

New York, Noon Call.

January	13.43
March	13.51
May	13.73

New Orleans, 9-55 a.m.

March	13.48
July	13.84

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. received on Thursday the following cable from their friends. Messrs. A. Norden and Co. of New York:—"Advance owing to English spinners buying freely. To-day actual sales of cotton are 15,000 bales. American exporters taking their cotton off the market. Our opinion is that the advance has been too rapid".

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U. S. A.

New York, Jan. 19.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	44,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	18,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 19.
10-10 a.m. Closing Call.

January	7.10	7.18+.15
February		7.19+.15
March	7.18	7.24+.13
April		7.28+.13
May	7.28	7.34+.13
June		7.38+.13
July	7.38	7.45+.13
August	o	7.47+.13
Sejtember		7.45+.12
October	7.44	7.40+.12
November		7.51+.12
December	7.48	7.54+.12
January		7.55+.12
Middling Spot		7.34+.13

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 19.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	15,000
Sale on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 19.
10-10 a.m. Closing Call.

January	13.25	13.35+.19
February		13.29+.21
March	13.20	13.25+.21
April		13.21+.22
May	13.10	13.17+.22
June		13.13+.24
July	12.99	13.08+.24
August		13.10+.24
September		13.15+.24
October		13.18+.24
November		13.11+.26
December		13.18+.26
January		13.06+.26
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot		13.95+.25

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool Jan. 19.

Sciende, Good	5.40+.10
Sciende, Fully Good	5.60+.10
Sciende, Fine	5.80+.10
Bengal, Good	5.50+.10
Bengal, Fully Good	5.70+.10
Bengal, Fine	5.90+10
Oomra, Good	6.05+.10
Oomra Fully Good	6.30+.10
Oomra Fine	6.55+.10
Broach, Good	6.09+.10
Broach Fully Good	6.30+.10
Broach Fine	6.60+.10

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 19.

Demand Bills, ...	485.00

COFFEE.

New York, Jan. 19.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), Spot, ...	15-1/16

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 19.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 50/9.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63½ lb:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 51/-.
Market:—Quiet but steady.
Wheat, Australian:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 53/-.
Market:—Quiet but steady:—
Wheat Choice White Karachi:—
Apl/May. shipment sellers 51/6.
May/June shipment sellers 65/6.
July/Aug. shipment sellers 49/6.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 19.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Jan/Feb. shipment quoted. £8-2-6.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Jan/Feb. shipment offered £19-12-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment Hamburg nominal. £19-2-6.
Feb/Mar £18-17-6.
Mar/Apl. shipment hamburg nominal £8-13-9.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 19.

Silver Business very small. Buyers satisfied. Market idel.

Spot	25- 7/ 8
Forward	25-11/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 19.

Gold, Fine, per oz. ..	£4-4-10-3/4

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

R C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 to 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16.
Bank's buying T T Rs. 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 872.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 136 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 155 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274 1/2.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85-13/32.
London—Paris Frcs. 122.25.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.20.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.91.
London—Rome Liras; 112.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.45.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

3 months 4 1/32 per cent.
6 months 4 1/32 per cent.
Money Call 3 1/2 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent
3 months 5 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent
Tone of Money market.—Firm.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Interest, Daato Day Loans	3-5/8%
Interest, 7 d ys' Market Loans	-4%
Bank Bills, 3 months ..	4-1/32%
Bank Bills, 6 months ..	4-1/32%
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months ..	5-1/ 4%
Fine trade bills, 6 months ..	5-3/ 4%

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 19.

T.T. Berlin on London ..	20.46-1/2
T.T. Amsterdam on London ..	12.13-3/4
T.T. Brussels on London ..	34.91
T.T. Madrid on London ..	30.19
T.T. Milan on London ..	112.35
T.T. Berne on London ..	25.20
T.T. Paris on London ..	122.28

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 19.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£19-3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register). ..	£117-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10-1/2
National Bank	£49-1/4
Eastern Bank	£6
Funding Loan 4%	£88
Conversion Loan	£76-3/4
Indian Loan 5½%	£102-1/8
Rupee Paper 5½%	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	£71-1/4
Government Securities 3% ..	£60-1/4
Consols	£55-5/8
War Loan 5%	£101-1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£94-1/4

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 19.

Copper, English best selected,	£61-1/4
Copper Braziers, ...	£70-1½
Yellow Metal, ...	£66-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£28
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge,	£16-1/8
Tin, English Ingots, ...	£296-1/2

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 19.

Linseed, Calcutta Ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers £17-7-6.
Apl/May. shipment nominal £16-15-0.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., Ton:—
Afloat & loading, Hull, paid £15-7-6.
Jan/Feb. shipment continent paid £14-15-0.
Linseed, La plata, £15-5-0. January shipment, Continent, Paid.
Market:—Firm.
Linseed, Bombay. £18-5-0 Jan/Feb. shipment, nominal.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 19.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Feb/Apl. delivery sellers 30/42.
May/Aug. delivery sellers 30/4½.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 19.

Smoked Sheet, standard,
Ribbed, Spot, lb:— 1/7-1/2 Buyers
Smoked, sheet, standard
Ribbed, Spot, lb. .. 1/7-3/4 Sellers.
Pale Crepe, Spot lb. .. 1/7-1/4 Buyers
Pale Crepe, Spot, lb. .. 1/7-1/2 Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 19.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F Calcutta:—
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 20/3 nominal.
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/3.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 18/4-1/2.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F Bombay:—
July/Sept per cwt. 18/5-1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F Karachi:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/6-1/4.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—N. Y.: Early advanced on better Liverpool cables. Later declined on profit-taking. Futures 5 to 9 lower. Spot reduced 5 points at 13.60c.

LOCAL:—Opened easy. Early improved on scattered buying. Later firm on impressive buying.

Private Cables and Reports:—
Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—
New York May highest 13.77 (10-46 a.m.) lowest 13.60. (2-42 p.m.)
Liverpool market advanced on trade fixing call sales. Spot demand continues large. Manchester reports good today.
Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following from Liverpool:—
Market very strong. Market improved owing good trade demand. Too many operators waiting to buy at a decline. Think cotton is passing into strong hands.
Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 19th inst. (6-10 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—
"Market firm with a good demand for nears, advance caused by prompt absorption of tenders, and spinners calling cotton. Undertone is good both here and in Manchester."
Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report: Our opinion is unchanged; we favour buying in easy markets.
Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 19th inst. as under: "Market acts overbought."

AMERICAN.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened steady and improved 9 points on better Liverpool advices. At the advance there was further long liquidation which caused a decline of 17 points May position being quoted 13.60. Finally the market improved slightly and closed at a decline of 5 to 9 points below previous close. Spot quotations were reduced by 5 points and closed at 13.60c.

The New Orleans market ruled quiet but steady and closed 5 to 6 points lower. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged.

The Liverpool Cotton market opened 5 points better and quickly improved on better Manchester reports and good trade demand. Spot sales continue on a fairly large scale showing 15,000 bales. Closing prices registered an improvement of 12 to 15 points in forward contracts, while spot prices improved 13 points at 7.34d. per lb.

Empire Cotton Contracts hardened 13 points, the Egyptian futures rose by 21 to 22 points.

under the influence of better demand for

At present American Cotton markets are spot cotton, mostly from Manchester. Reports of encouraging business in manufactured cloth are received every day. This goes to prove that the textile trade has improved to a great extent in America and Lancashire. While on the other hand speculators are unloading their purchases with a view to re-buy in weaker markets. Recently contracts have passed into stronger hands and there is little room for a decline except a natural reaction. We still hold our opinion that purchase made in easier moments are likely to show profits in the near future.

STATISTICAL POSITION.

392,000 bales were brought into sight during the week ending 14th instant, total now reaching 13,611,000 bales against 12,894,000 last season showing an increase of 1,217,000 bales. Total Port Receipts during the week are 269,000 bales, total this season 9,182000 bales against 7,077,000 bales last season. Exports to Great Britain during the week amounted 69,000 bales, total 1,539,000 against 1,462,000 bales last season, which now shows a better reading. Continent took 112,000 during the week. The total of this season 3,441,000 bales against 2,750,000 or an increase of seven lakhs of bales shows a strong inclination to stock more cotton. Japan and Canada figures are also better showing 908,000 against 766,000 last season. Total Exports from America now stand at 5,888,000 bales against 4,978,000 bales or an increase of nine lakhs of bales. World's Spinners takings this season, so far are 8,671,000 bales against 8,499,000 bales last season. There is no appreciable increase looking to lower prices, but recent takings are on a rather liberal line.

Visible supply does not present a strong position but certainly it is not weak. Total now is 7,258,000 bales against 5,384,000. The week shows an increase of 36,000 bales, but we are now reaching a stage when it is likely to show gradual decrease. Port stocks are larger by 1,300,000 bales than last year, but the interior stocks are smaller by 700,000 bales. Stocks outside America are larger by eleven lakhs of bales. Stocks of all cottons in Great Britain are larger by 443,000 bales, but recent spot demand shows that takings will be increasing and relieving any undue accumulations. On the whole the situation is not over hardened anywhere, though it is not bullish—and recent takings are liberal.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

Following American advices, our market to-day opened rather easy; Broach Apl/May being quoted at 201/3. At this level there was absence of sellers and prices improved on scattered buying by local operators and jobbers. Prices were maintained the 4 p.m. and closed as under:—

Broach				
Apl/May	261/8	262/12	261/8	262/12
Jan/Apl	266/8	268/12	266/8	268/12
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	250	250/12	250	250/12
March	248	249/4	248	249/4
May	248/8	250/4	248/8	250/4
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	231	234	231	234
March	224/8	226/6	224/8	226/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

Liverpool opened 7 points lower. Our market opened steady for Broach Apl/May 262/8 and improved further on commission Houses buying. Oomra were steady on Japanese buying. Bengals are now getting firmer on continued buyings and we will not wonder if January contracts are still squeezed—May Bengal is done around 228/-

Broach				
Apl/May	262/8	263/8	262/8	263/8
Jan/Apl	269	269/8	269	269/8
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	250/8	251/8	250/8	251/8
March	249	249/8	249	249/8
May	249/8	250	249/8	250
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	235	236	235	236
March	226	226	—	226
May	227	228	227	228

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 20.

			Delivery Contracts Ready. Jan Mill Terms. New	
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	242/45	
,,	Fine	,,	238/40	+7
,,	F.G.	,,	232/35	
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	337/39	
,,	F.G.	,,	230/32	
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	268/70	
Nagpur	,,	,,	268/70	+21/2
Yeotmal	,,	,,	257/58	
Arvi	,,	,,	262/63	
Amraoti	,,	,,	256/58	
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	255/57	+4/5
Mulkapur	,,	,,	242/45	
Khandesh		,,	240/42	-8/9
Muthia	Fine	,,	232/35	-11
,,	F.G.	,,	....	15
			Old. Feb.	Mar.
Broach	Fine		240/45	+14 +10
Coompta		M. G.	260/65	
Westerns	Good.	,,	215	
Cambodia	Fine	,,	280/85	
Kalagin		,,	200	

ROME RATE.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

Bengal	Dec/Jan	234
Bengal	March	227
Broach	Apl/May	262
Broach	Jan/Apl	268
Oomra	Dec/Jan	251
Oomra	March	249
Oomra	May	250

SPOT RATE

Bombay, Jan. 20.

Bengal	248	241	234	226
S./P.	244	237	230	222
Rajputana	248	241	234	226
Oomra No 3	261	256	251	246
C. P. No. 1	276	271	266	261
C. P. No. 2	269	264	259	254
Khandesh	250	245	240	235

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

100	G. G. Kesha	Khirakya	258
200	G. G. Kesha	Khandesh	245
400	G. Dessa	Khandesh	253
100	Currimbhai	Muthia	245
100	Colaba Land	Kuradwadi	249
100	Jetha Devjee	Sailu	245
100	S. J. Devid Mill	Muthia	242

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 20,

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesrerday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	7,403	1,95,163	1,79,051
Central India ..	5,563	1,03,805	1,69,525
Barsi and Nagar ..	3 851	96,022	96 686
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,452	31,345	33,418
Berar	10,002	2,34,274	1 93780
Central Provinces ..	5,493	81,888	99,457
Total Oomras	33,764	7,42,497	7,71,017
Dholera		1204 24,999	94,972
N. W. Provinces		540 44,841	1,17,172
Rajputana		924 15,222	45,329
Sind-Punjab ..	3,164	54 737	106,399
Broach		239	9,357
Coompta & Dharwar		19,648	12,678
Westerns- Northerns		146 8,970	7,159
Cocoanada		.. 395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,594	6,441
Persian		.. 2,849	1,879
American	7,378	66721	143
Egyptian and African		20,166	29,179
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.		44	352
Total	47,120	10,05,922	12,04,450

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st. Sept. to 13th. Jan.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	615,	92,850	1,70,577
Japan & China ..	18,144	2,56,983	4,03,359
Coast Ports ..		4,786	9,487
Up-country by Rail		40,270	4,259
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		77,684	1,06,524
Total	18,759	4,72,573	6 94,206

100	B. Karshandas	Rajputana	248
100	Langli & Co.	Arbi	267
100	M. Nathoo	Barsi	247
200	Suzuki & Co.	Berar	259
100	N. Fatehalli	Arbi	267
100	E. Spinner & Co.	Chalesgaon	240
200	Ralli Bros.	Khandesh	246/247

STOCK EXCHANGE.

MILL SHARES EASY,

BOMBAY, Jan. 20.

To day the Bombay Stock Exchange opened unchanged for mill shares but prices kept on giving way till close on long liquidation.

Bombay Dying opened at 917/8 but closed easy at 911/4. Century opened at 400/- and closed at 397/8. Central India opened at 511/4 and closed at 508/12. Fazal opened at 871/4 and declined on long liquidation and closed at 866-4. The fluctuations were within a narrow range and prices are sustained on expectation of a fabourable Tariff Report.

In the Miscellaneous shares alcock ruled easy at 231/4. Steam decline four rupees and closed at 188/12. Mining shares ruled quiet and prices registered a small decline. Katni Cement ordinary declined 6 rupees and closed at 120. Tata Fron shares were easy. Ordinary opened at 55-12 and closed easy at 55/4. Defferds opened at 161/4 and closed at 158/12 on further long liquidation. Bank shares were also easy with a limited enquiry.

The following are to-day's closing prices:—

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up	Rs.	Last Divid.	Rs.	a.	Quotations
Bank of India ..	50		1-2	77	8	
Baroda	50		4	86		
Central Co-operative	50		1-2	67		XD
Central	25		1-4	30		
Eastern	£5		9 p.c.	84		
Imperial	500		40	1507	8	
Imperial Contributory ..	125		10	375		
Union	5	0	4 0	4	2	
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.						
Bundi	10		..	19	4	
Central India Mining ..	10		1-2Y	20	12	
Indian Cement O. ..	350		..	110		
Katni Cement O. ..	100		..	120		
Katni Cement D. ..	40		..	356	4	
Punjab Cement O ..	10		..	6	8	
Shivrajpur	10		8Y	51	8	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.						
Ahmedabad Prantej	500		11 p.c.	900		
Amritsar Pattis ..	100		10 p.c.	150		
Central Province ..	700		70 p.c.	108	8	
Dhond Baramati ..	100		6 p.c.	102		
Guzerat	100		5 pc.	93	1-2	
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100		5 p.c.	100		
Larkana	100		5 p.c.	80		
Mandra Bhon ..	90		5 p.c.	82	1-2	
Pachora Jamnat ..	100		5 p.c.	90		
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100		5 p.c.	99		
Sialkot Narowal ..	100		5 p.c.	110		
Sind Light	100		12 p.c.	150		
Tapti Valley ..	500		8 p.c.	705		
Upper Sind Light ..	100		4 p.c.	78		
STEAMER COMPANIES.						
Bombay Steam Navigation O. ..	250		..	188	12	
Bombay Steam Navigation P. ..	350		..	237	8	
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—			12	15	
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.						
Ahmedabad Electricity	100		5 p.c.	81		
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000		..	817	8	
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000		..	960		
Bombay Tramways O.	50		4-8	136	4	
Bombay Tramways P.	50		3-8	67	4	
Karachi Electricity	100		6	95		
Surat Electricity ..	100		..	75		
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000		30	1060		
Tata Hydro-Elec. P	1,000		7 p.c.	990		
Tata power O. ..	1,000		..	610		
Tata power P. ..	1,000		..	830		
PRESS COMPANIES.						
Barsi Press				435		
Akbari	500		..	160		
Fort	475		..	300		
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500		20-35	10,25		
Indian Cotton ..	126		20	220		
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250		..	220		
New Berar	500		80	840		
New East India ..	1,000		..	975		
New Mofussil P. ..	400		40	540		
New Prince of Wales	500		61	510		
Volkart U.P. ..	500		40	510		
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES						
Alcock Ashdown	100		..	231	4	
Madras United ..	250		15	485		
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000		30	1850		
Mathradas	100		..	72	8	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100		..	92	8	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		..	2050		
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		..	132	8	
Mysore	50		4	117	8	
New City of Bombay	100		10	140		
New Great Eastern	300		nil	307	8	
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75		..	60		
Pearl	250		12	497	8	
Phoenix	100		10	398	12	
Premier	100		..	11		
Sasoon Cotton ..	100		..	17		
Sassoon Silk ..	500		..	515		
Sholapur	1,000	807	5 450	785	0	
Simplex	260		..	145		
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100		..	30		
Standard	500		40	1350		
Swadeshi	100		18	508	12	
Swan	100		..	153	12	
Tata Mill O. 17	500		..	120		
Vishnu CottonO. ..	509		90	2475		
Vishnu P.	500		35	590		
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76		..	18		
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd. ..	125		7-8	576	4	
B. Burm T. Corporation New ..	00		3	172	8	
Burma Corporation	10		0-6	10	4	
Bombay-Uganda ..	80		4-12	50		
British Burma Petroleum	8h.8		0-4-0	6	12	
ndo Burma Petroleum	100		..	185		
Jost Engineering ..	100		10	125		
Mackenzie	100		30	335		XD
New Union Flour Mills	100		..	30		
Port Canning ..	1,000		50	640		
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100		..	90		
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150		6 p.c.y.	125		
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	100		..	77	12	
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30		..	158	12	
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75		..	55	4	
Thacker	50		..	105		
Telephone	50		nil	38	8	
INSURANCE COMPANIES						
Empire of India ..	50		22-8	715		
Industrial & Prudential	6		1,4 p.c.	4		
Jupiter	15		..	5	2	
New India	25		ly	22	4	
Oriental Life ..	100		30 p.c.	1125		
Vulcan	10		0-6-0	5	1	
MILLS						
Ahmedabad Advance	100		10	402	8	

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE,

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay, Jan. 20.

		JUTE.			
Albion ..	530	Howrah ..	46/10		
Alliance ..	595	India ..	..		
Alexandra ..	360	Kamarhatty	703		
Anglo-India	408	Kankanarrah	555		
Auckland ..	289	Kelvin ..	880		
Barnagore ..	220	Khardah ..	500		
Bally ..	245	Kinnison ..	1030		
Birla ..	11/10	Lansdowne	212		
Belvedere ..	628	Lawrence ..	640		
Budge-Budge	531	Lothian ..	504		
Caledonian	615	Naihati ..	510		
Chapdani ..	188	National	33/12		
Clive ..	39/10	New Central	650		
Craig ..	5/5	Northbrook	58		
Cheviot ..	316	Nudea ..	49		
Dalhousie	475	Orient ..	270		
Delta	610	Presidency ..	9/1		
Empire ..	57/4	Reliance ..	78/4		
ort Gloster	970	Soorah ..	32		
Fort William	384	Standard ..	491		
Gondalpara ..	1100	Union ..	6.2		
Gourpore	775	Waverly	7		
Hukumchand	14	HESSIAN	14/8		
Hooghly ..	86	JUTE	66/8		
		COTTON.			
Agra United		Dunbar	173		
Bowaria		Keshavram Cotton	4/1		
Bengal Nagpur	22/12	New Ring ..	..		
		COAL.			
Burrakur		Kurdi ..	..		
Bokaro Ramgur		Neetooria ..	..		
Gusick & Musalia		New Kendah	..		
	..	Raneegunge	..		
Katras Jherriah	..	Samla Kendra			
		MISCELLANEOUS.			
B.B. Petrol'm.		I. Standard			
B.I. Corporn.	4/12	Wagon			
B.I. „ D		Marshalls			
Burma Corp	10/4	Madon Theatres	5		
C.P. Cement	..	Scindia Steam	..		
Howra Oil	..	Titagar Paper	..		
Hume Pipe	..	Thorney Croft	..		
I.I. Still	9/8	Imperial Bank	1500 XD		
		.. Conty.	380 XD		

Remark:—Jute shares opened quiet, closing steady. Government Securities remained unchanged. 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 77/9; 5 per cent Bonds (1945-55) 107/11; 4 per cent New Loan (1960/70) 88/10.

Alliance ..	..	100	..	30	
Apollo ..	..	50	..	9	
Assur Virjee	..	6	..	2	8
Berar Manfg.	..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton O.		500	15	305	
Bombay Cotton P.		10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.,		250	25	911	4
Bombay Industrial		100	..	8	
Bombay Woollen ..		100	..	55	
Bradbury ..	..	250	nil	250	
Bradbury P.	..	250	7 p.c.	172	8
Broach Fine Counts		250	..	70	
Century ..	..	100	20y	397	8
Central India O.	..	100	16	508	12
Central India P.	..	500	5 p.c.	475	
Ceylon ..	..	100	..	40	
Colaba Land	..	100	..	140	
Coorla ..	..	100	..	142	8
Crescent ..	..	100	4	171	4
Currimbhoy	..	250	..	200	
David ..	..	500	..	240	
Dawn ..	..	250	40	660	
E. D. Sassoon United O. ..		7/8	1	1	0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney		250	nil	205	8
Edward Sassoon	..	200	nil	140	
Elphinstons O.	..	100	..	29	
Emperor Edward	..	500	..	230	
Fazulbhoy ..	..	250	25	866	4
Finlay ..	..	100	nil	128	12
Framjee Petit	..	1,000	..	620	
Globe ..	..	100	..	38	12
Gokak ..	..	100	5	117	8
Indoostan	..	1,000	125	1570	
Indian Blaching,		100	6	165	
Indian Manufacturing		1,000	751	1000	
Indore Malwa United		100	18-12	310	
J amshe O.	..	250	..	75	
Khatau Makanjee	..	Nil	..	100	
Kilachand ..	..	25	..	4	
Kohinoor ..	..	500	..	1150	
Lakshmi Cotton	..	1,000	150	5925	
Madhora Scindia	..	100	..	18	
Madhowji Dharamsi		100	..	130	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad			402 8
Bombay Cotton			305
Bombay Dyeing ..	917 8	917 8	911 4 911 4
Century ..		400	400 396 4 397 8
Central India	511 4	511 4	508 12 508 12
Colaba Land			140
Crescent			171 4
Edward Sassoon			140
Fazulbhoy ..	871 4	871 4	866 4 866 4
Finlay			128 12
Globe			38 12
Gokak			117 8
Indian Bleaching			165
Indore Malwa			340
Kohinoor			1150
Madhowjee			130
Mathuradas			72 8
Meyer Sassoon			90
Mysore .. ..

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/8.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/10.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/8.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/8.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/10.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/10.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/9.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/15.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/13.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/4.

6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/4.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/4.

4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103/8

Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull. More sellers. Forward rates for 3 1/2 per cent Rs. 77/10; 1945/55 Rs. 107/11.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay

Jan. 19

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	,,	0 10 6
Century	,,	0 10 3
Jacob	,,	0 10 6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 10 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 10 0
Apollo	,,	0 10 0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 13 6
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	,,	0 13 9
Century 6404-8705	,,	0 14 3
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0 14 0
Phoenix	,,	0 14 0
Pasaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 13 6
Mankji (Patangia)	,,	0 13 6
Kalamardan	,,	0 13 6
Daud Sahib	,,	0 12 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 13 3
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 0
David Mill	,,	0 14 3
Apollo	,,	0 14 0
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	,,	0 13 6
Gold Mohor	,,	0 13 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 13 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 13 3
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 13 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 12 9
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 13 0
Sakuntala	,,	0 12 9
Sundari Brand	,,	0 12 9
Globe	,,	0 12 3
Rachael	,,	0 12 6
Pelkhi	,,	0 13 0
Maher	,,	0 13 0
LAWN:—		
Spring	,,	0 13 0
Textile	,,	0 13 0
Century	,,	0 12 9
Maher	,,	0 13 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	0 14 9
Century	,,	0 15 0
Mun Mill	,,	0 15 3
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 14 0
Jacob	,,	0 13 9
Mun Mill	,,	0 14 0
1383 Tata	,,	2 11 6
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	,,	3 12 0
Century	,,	3 15 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	3 15 0
Hindustan No. 932	,,	4 1 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5806 Sholapur	,,	10 8 0
2029 Jacob	,,	5 6 0
58009 Kurla	,,	8 4 0
1325 Morarji	,,	8 4 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pebaney	,,	7 4 0
Hindustan	,,	7 6 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6 3 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 0
Textile	,,	0 13 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 13 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 1 6
777 Crescent	,,	2 0 6
Apollo David	,,	2 1 0
DOHDI Yards 12-13-14.—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 0 6
Great	,,	1 0 0
Phoenix		1 1 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 0 0
Tata	,,	1 0 0
CHADAR Kori Calander:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 14 0
David	,,	0 13 0
Mahel		0 13 6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

Receipts of various produce into Bombay upto noon 19th inst:—

Wheat	3,075	cwts.
Linseed	3,418	,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	359	,,
Gingellyseeds	1,364	,,
Groundnuts	18,178	,,
Castorseed	10,649	,,
Rice	9,704	,,
Myrabollams	7,772	,,
Cottonseed	14,114	,,
Gram	387	,,
Jowar	275	,,
Bajree	3,505	,,
Coal	3,073	tons.

AMERICANS.

Messrs. Zungby & Co. have issued the following report under date 18th inst.:

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

AMERICANS.

For the the third week in succession, we have to report an advance in American Cotton, the January and March contracts in New York during the week under review showing a nett advance of 22 and 23 points respectively.

At the end of last week, we were advised that the U. S. consumption of American Cotton during December amounted to 605,000 bales as compared with 584,000 bales in November and 575,000 bales in December 1925. This brings the total U. S. consumption to the end of December this season to 2,830,000 bales as against 2,594,000 bales upto the same period last season, this season's figures showing an increase of 236,999 bales over last. In view of the low prices prevailing this season, we may expect these figures to be well maintained, and it is quite possible that the U. S. Mill Consumption this season, wil be in the neighbourhood of 3/4 million bales in excess of last.

At the moment, the market awaits an Official Ginning Report to be issued on January 24th. In the opinion of a good many, it is held that the market has discounted a final ginning figure about one million bales less than the final Bureau estimate of 18,618,000 bales. If a reduction of a million bales is confirmed on the 24th, we may expect a further gradual improvement in prices.

There can be no doubt that there is a decided improvement in Trade Conditions. Further it would now appear that Consumers are awakening to the fact that the prices is really cheap and that such a level may not be seen again for years. We therefore adhere to our opinion that the improvement in value is likely to continue, and we recommend our Mill Friends to take advantage of the present levels to continue purchases especially of American Cotton which gives easily the best value at present parities. Punjab American which at present is the only Indian stapled style which is available in any quantities is actually dearer than American Cotton, although the quality this season is much inferior than usual especially in point of staple and Mills who have tested it are very dissatisfied with its outturn.

BOMBAY.

As against an advance of 22 points in America, the April/May Broach is higher by Rs. 2.

The tone of the Market over the last two days has been distinctly easy despite steady Home Markets. The main cause of the easier tone has been the lull in outside demand. Since the beginning of the month there has been a considerable business booked with Japan, so we may expect less interest from this quarter awaiting further developments. China has been out of the market on account of their political disturbances and also the uncertainty as to when the surtax is to be placed on exports and imports.

As opposed to local values, upcountry rates have remained extremely firm owing to the steady buying by Japanese Exporters, but we think an adjustment between local and upcountry rates may be expected when the January position is liquidated.

Looking ahead, we cannot foresee an appreciable decline in prices and would prefer purchases in easy markets.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

In spite of a small decline in London quotations, our market opened steady and hardened on better China telegrams. There was a general rush of buyers and prices rose. The closing prices remained as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Ready Silver	59 1 0
Posh delivery	58 15 0
Mah delivery	59 3 0
Fagan delivery	58 15 0
Double options premium:—	
Mah	0 2 0
Fagan	2 6 0

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

The gold market is dull with a very small business. Closing prices are reported as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Bar Gold Ready	21 6 9
Posh delivery	21 6 0
Mah delivery	21 6 6
Fagan delivery	21 6 9
Double options premium.—	
Mah	0 1 6
Fagan	0 2 6

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

To-day the Wheat market ruled steady on better enquiry. The linseed market ruled firm on bullish foreign rables. There was a good enquiry and prices registered sharp improvement. The closing prices were as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed May	10 9 0
Wheat January	8 3 0
Wheat May	7 10 9

The following are the closing rates of Seeds and Wheat per cwt. to-day:—

Linseed Bold Ready Delivery Terms Rs.	10 7 0
Linseed Small Delivery Terms Rs.	10 0 0
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerath Delivery Terms Rs.	—
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore Delivery Terms Rs.	—
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore Delivery Terms Rs.	—
Castorseed Bold Delivery Terms Rs.	9 10 0
Castorseed Small Delivery Terms Rs.	10 11 0
Groundnutseeds Bold Delivery Terms Rs.	12 6 0
Groundnutseeds Madras Khandesh Delivery Terms Rs	12 2 0
Gingellyseed Bold 85/15 Delivery Terms Rs.	15 0 0
Gingellyseed Small Delivery Terms Rs.	14 0 0
Cottonseed Delivery Terms Rs.	4 4 6—4 5 0
Wheat Pisi Delhi Cawnpore 70/30 Delivery Terms Rs.	8 1 0
Wheat Karachi Bungla Delivery Terms Rs.	8 1 0
Wheat Pissi Sooni 70/30 Delivery Terms Rs.	7 11 6

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

The following are the ruling prices for chemicals to-day:—

	Rs. a. p.
Acid Acetic	0 7 0
Acid Oxalic	24 0 0
Alumina Sulphate	6 6 0
Alum of Chrome	13 0 0
Alum of Potash	49 0 0
Bleaching Powder	11 6 0
Copper Sulphate	19 0 0
Chloride Magnesium	4 12 0
Chloride Zinc	18 0 0
Dextrine	18 0 0
Farina	15 0 0
Maize Starch	12 12 0
Potash Chlorate	0 3 8
Potash Bichromate	33 0 0
Soda Caustic 98 per cent	17 4 0
Soda Sulphide 62 per cent	10 4 0
Soda Hydrosulphide	0 12 6
Soda Bichromate	26 8 0
Soda Nitrate	0 5 0
Salt Aniline	0 8 6
Salt Antimony	0 7 0
Salt Epsom	3 10 0
Salt Glauber	4 0 0
Sago Flour	12 6 0
Sugar lead Brown	35 0 0
Sugar lead White	40 0 0

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

The following are ruling quotations for Mill Stores:—

BANDINGS.	
Card-rim—scroll.	1 1 6
Tubular No. 26	1 10 6
Tubular No. 3s	1 8 0
Spindle 3 ply.	1 2 6
BOBBINS.—	
Slubbings Eng.	49 4 0
Rovings—Eng	28 10 0
Conical-5" Jap.	6 0 0
Ring-5" Jap	6 0 0
Ring-6" Jap	8 0 0
Weft-5" 2/8" Jap.	6 0 0
Weft-6" Jap.	6 8 0
Slub. Skwers.	10 8 0
Rovings Skwers.	9 8 0
CLOTH ROLLER.—	
Kenion 16 oz.	8 4 0
Kenion 18 oz.	9 4 0
FLANNEL.—	
Flannel Sizing Plain-66"	3 8 0
Flannel Sizing-Twill-66"	3 8 0
Flannel Sizing-Plain-72"	3 12 0
Flannel Sizing-Twill-72"	3 12 0
HEALDS.—	
Elastic	20 0 0
15/40s.-32 to 56s.	1 1 9
15/40s.-28s.	3 12 0
ROPE.—	
Lambeth 1 1/2 to 1 3/4	1 8 0
REEDS STEEL.—	
52 to 56s.	0 2 6
28s.	0 3 6
PICKING BANDS.—	
Hairy	1 12 0
PICKERS.—	
No. 4.	50 0 0

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

BOMBAY, Jan. 20.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., have issued the following report to-day:—

The chief feature has been the improvement in Manchester. Last night one of our Liverpool friends cabled us as follows:—

"Decidedly, better tone in Manchester Market. We think that the market is in a healthy condition."

There is no doubt that there is a much better demand for Manchester goods in India particularly on the Calcutta guide and inspite of the very serious conditions in China, we have even heard of a better demand from that country.

We have been watching the position very carefully in order to find any good reason to counteract the easier tone of Indian cotton which we have been warning our friends may make itself evident when the January contracts are out of the way. We think that it is quite on the cards that there will be sufficient Japanese export buying to sustain prices at much the same parity as rules to-day. We understand that a large quantity of India cootton has been sold forward in Japan and this will have to be bought in India during the next month. It is possible also that European exporters, who have up to the present only done a small amount of purchasing will be more prominently in the market.

New York appears at present to have no difficulty in absorbing any hedge selling that comes along and trade buying continues to keep the market very steady.

We have frankly been expecting a substantial reaction which would give us an opportunity of making purchases at a lower price but what reactions there have been were so trivial and have been followed by such substantial advances that we have no opportunities to buy.

We think that the improvement will continue slowly for some time and that purchases made in all easy markets will show profits.

It is reasonable to expect an improvement in the demand in Bombay shortly as there will be more buying by mills and probably by exporters, who must be finding upcountry prices unattractive.

It must not be forgotten that the eleventh Ginning Report will be received here next Tuesday. This, it is generally believed will be a bullish report and the market has discounted it as such. If it should not be as bullish as expected it will have a depressing effect on the market. Another point to be remembered is that the higher the market goes in the near future, the less likely are American planters to decrease acreage for next season. Thus if we get high prices in the near future it is bearish for the distant future, but if prices keep under the cost of production, we may expect to see a large curtailment of acres under cotton and an eventual improvement in the rates.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

Ready prices have improved by about an Anna or two per cwt. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady to-day by evidencing a rise of about a Pence or two per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 18/2 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 13/4 ped cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment December Sh. 19/10 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 19/9 per cwt F. B. H.

Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 18 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 18/3 per cwt. F. B. H.

Jamnagar C. I. F.—

December Sh. 20/- per cwt. F. B. H.

Jaunary Sh 20/- per cwt. F. B. H.

Jan/Feb/March Sh. 20/- per cwt.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 18/- per cwt.

Shipment December Sh. 18/9 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 19/8 per cwt. F. B. H.

Belgian Beet Sugar:—

Nov/Dec Sh. 18/9 per cwt. F. B. H.

German Crystal Sugar:—

Nov/Dec Sh. 18/8 per cwt. F. B. H.

Tone:—Steady.

DESHBANDHU DASS PORTRAIT UNVEILED.

MR. JAYAKAR'S TRIBUTE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

GODHRA, Jan. 15.

The long expected visit of Sj. M. R. Jayakar to Godhra took place on Friday last. Godhra fully availed itself of Mr. Jayakar's presence and had arranged a number of functions for the occasion. He arrived from Bombay by the Delhi Express on Friday morning when he was received at the station by the local gentry and the District Officers; crowds of people gave him an enthusiastic ovation outside the station. He drove straight first to Mr. Mukadam's residence where he was putting up and thence paid a visit to Mama Fadke's famous Antyaja Ashram (the Depressed Class Boarding), where Mr. Fadke and Sjt. A. V. Thakkar whose devotion to the cause of the uplift of the Depressed Classes in Gujarat is unequalled, received him. A number of people had gathered there. By his unreserved efforts and dogged perserverance to push the cause of the untouchables Mama Fadke has acquired a place in the public life of Gujarat which falls to the lot of very few. After the report of the Ashram was read, and the recitations and dramatic pieces by students who all presented a bright appearance were performed, Mr. Jayakar addressed the gathering in a touching speech. He paid a tribute to the work that Sj. Thakkar and Mama Fadke were doing in quite an unostentatious way for the uplift of those Hindus who have the ill-luck to be called untouchables and as such are discarded by the Hindu society. He described untouchability as a blot on the present-day Hindu society which he urged upon all present to remove as early as they could. Thus they would remove the clog from the wheel of National progress. The function was a great success. But of all those functions, the most attractive was that of unveiling the portrait of the Great Prince of Patriots, the late Deshbandhu Das, at the Local Board Office There was much trouble created over the affair. The Collector of the District had at first refused permission to allow the portrait to be placed in the office of the Local Board there being no precedeur. But Mr. Mukadam was equally persistent and dogged in his decision as the then President of the Board and the Collector was obliged to yield at last. It was intended to be unveiled by Mr. Jayakar from the beginning but his engagements had delayed the matter so long. A most representative gathering consisting of all the District Officers and local gentry had met there to pay their tribute to India's departed leader. The occasion afforded many happy recollections of the stirring days of 1921-22. Sj. A. V. Thakker introduced the guest and the President Mr. Dalsukhbhai formally requested Mr. Jayakar to unveil the portrait. Mr. Jayakar on rising was cheered. He delivered one of his finest speeches. Either his personal attachments to the late leader, or his close associations with him were responsible for the eloquent and inspired address.

In the evening a garden party in honour of the distinguished guest was arranged at which the admirers and friends of Mr. Waman Mukadam, that veteran fighter and "born agitator" of that District presented an address in a beautiful casket to him at the hands of Sj. Jayakar as a token of their grateful acknowledgment of his services to his district. Many speakers eulogised the services of Mr. Mukadam. The function terminated very happily and Mr. Jayakar left next morning for Dohad where he was to preside at the annual function of the Bhil Sewa Mandal.

BOMBAY RACES.

WINTER MEETING—10TH DAY.

The following are acceptances for the races to be run on Saturday. The rst race starts at 2.15 p.m.:

THE MUSCAT PLATE. (Div. I).

Winner R1,500; second R500; and third R250.

Distance 1 mile.

Dervish 9st., 3lbs.; Grey Gordon 9st., 3lbs.; Tajimulock 9st., 2lbs.; Malta 8st., 11lbs.; Haifa 8st. 11lbs.; Shadhan 8st., 11lbs.; Sweet Apple 8st., 11lbs.; Noman 8st., 11lbs.; Opinion 8st., 11lbs.; Falcon 8st. 11lbs.; Noormahal 8st., 11lbs.; Come Soon 8st., 11lbs.; Safee 8st., 2lbs.; Amber 8st. 2lbs.; Gog 8st., 2lbs.; Tyrant 8st., 2lbs.; Roi de Lair 8st., 2lbs.; Akra 8st., 2lbs.; Grey Master 8st. 2lbs.; Union 7st., 12lbs.

THE MUSCAT PLATE. (Div. II.)

Distance 1 mile.

Winner R1,500; second R500; and third R250.

Huma 9st., 2lbs.; Atef Beg 8st., 12lbs.; Abayan 8st. 11lbs.; Rajkumar 8st., 7lbs.; Hawad 7st. 12lbs.; Company 8st., 7lbs.; Anwar Beg 8st. 7lbs.; Kuwait 8st., 7lbs.; Sovereign 8st., 7lbs.; Misk 8st., 7lbs.; Burdon 8st., 7lbs.; Sadoola 8st. 7lbs.; Lucky Thought 8st. 2lbs.; Meerjan 8st., 2lbs.; Hadir 8st. 2lbs.; Khalil Beg 8st. 2lbs.; Shapoor 7st., 12lbs.; Nasrat 7st., 12lbs.; Shahzaman 7st., 12lbs.

MUSCAT PLATE (Div. III.

Distance 1 mile.

Winner R1,500; second R500; and third R250.

Fairdoss 9st., 10lbs.; Kadoor Beg 9st., 10lbs.; Krushan II. 9st., 4lbs.; Wood Apple 9st. 4lbs.; Maneck Beg 9st.; Hamian 8st. 11lbs.; Apples 8st. 9lbs.; Joseph 8st. 7lbs.; Maroosh 8st. 2lbs.; Shappiva 8st., 2lbs.; Nayif Pasha 8st. 2lbs.; Prince Jehan 8st., 2lbs.; Sannam 8st. 2lbs.; Grand 8st., 2lbs.; Kafoor 8st., 2lbs.; Savage 8st. 2lbs.; Sparrow Hawk 8st. 2lbs.; Sarsam 8st., 2lbs.; Reality 7st. 12lbs.

THE SIMLA PLATE.

Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner R2,250; second R750; and third R350.

A handicap for Arabs in the second class. Solomon's Song 9st.; Hatchel 8st. 12lbs.; Othello 8st. 11lbs.; Officer 8st. 9lbs.; Weldon 8st. 5lbs.; Hishan 8st. 3lbs.; Cossack 8st., 2lbs.; Najian 8st. 1lb.; Money Spinner 8st.; Jaimood 7st. 11lbs.; Red Flag 7st. 9lbs.; Wadi 7st. 1lb.

THE SIMLA PLATE. (Div. I.)

Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner R2,250; second R750; and third R350.

A handicap for Arabs in the second Class. Riyad 9st., 2lbs.; Arab Prince 8st. 12lbs.; Costa Rica 8st. 10lbs.; Noormulk 8st., 2lbs.; Sabiq 8st. 7lbs.; Mutashar 8st. 3lbs.; Ahyid 8st.; Apollo 7st. 12lbs.; Mooltan 7st. 12lbs.; Hamiar 7st. 11lbs.; Sannayet 7st. 6lbs.; Detective 7st. 3lbs.

THE VARSOVA PLATE.

Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner R3,000; second R1,000; and third R500.

A handicap for horses in the third and fourth class.

The Flivver 9st., 7lbs.; Britomart 9st. 4lbs.; Wild Flower 8st. 4lbs.; Arrowy 9st. 4lbs.; Adour 8st. 3lbs.; Philippa of Hainault 8st. 12lbs.; Sandra 8st., 11lbs.; Crushed Glass 8st. 3lbs.; Abbott's Niece 8st. 2lbs.; Pack Up 7st. 13lbs.; Swanshot 7st. 10lbs.; Childhood 7st. 10lbs.; Golden Charm 7st. 9lbs.; Silver Charm 7st. 7lbs.; Hannonia 7st. 2lbs.; Ma Poudree 6st., 9lbs.

WELLINGTON PLATE.

Distance 1 mile.

Winner R10,000; second R3,000; and third R2,000.

A handicap for horses in the 1st Class. Bell Metal 9st. 2lbs.; Affable 8st. 12lbs.; Cap-a-Pie 8st. 10lbs.; Stone Marten 8st., 9st.; Ulster Ally 8st. 3lbs.; Heron 8st.; Joe's Luck 7st. 11lbs.; Prey 7st. 8lbs.; Krishna Kumari 7st. 9lbs.; Wedding Day 7st. 7lbs.; Portsoy 7st., 4lbs.;

THE FLEMINGTON PLATE.

Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Winner R7,000; second R2,500; and third R1,000.

A handicap for horses in the second and third classes.

Domestic Bond 9st., 7lbs.; Candle Hill 9st. 3lbs.; Krempion 8st. 11lbs.; Aldergrove 8st. 10lbs.; Purser 8st. 6lbs.; Frailty 7st. 4lbs.; Fun of the Fayre 8st. 3lbs.; Crab Apple 8st.; Kilindini 7st. 5lbs.; Mendy 7st. 4lbs.; Jovial 7st. 1lb.; Musk Rat 6st. 10lbs.

THE MAHOMMERAH PLATE.

Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner R4,500; second R1,500; and third R750.

A handicap for Arabs in the first Class. Silver Thrush 9st. 2lbs.; Mayiah 7st. 13lbs.; Jodi 8st. 13lbs.; Kummeruzzaman 8st. 10lbs.; Mikado 8st. 9lbs.; Seiman 8st. 7lbs.; Sun Spray 8st., 6lbs.; Rubdan 8st. 6lbs.; Sanatogen 8st. 6lbs.; Bucknell 8st. 5lbs.; Amalfi 8st. 1lb.; Nafa 7st. 12lbs.; Kanze 7st. 12lbs.; Roscoff 7st. 10lbs.; Mamnoon 7st. 7lbs.; Kowkab 7st. 10lbs.

ELECTION PETITIONS.

LUCKNOW, January 20.

Election petitions were filed yesterday with the Revenue Secretary, whom his Excellency had appointed to receive such petitions. The first petition is by Mt. Ramchandra, who contested the Lucknow City seat for the provincial Council on the Swarajist ticket versus Mr. Rahas Bihari of the Independent Congress Party. Another petition is of Mr. Sarup Narain Singh of Tirwa.

Mr. Syed Zahur Ahmed of Lucknow filed an election petition against Mr. Abdul Qayum, Seth Dwarkanath has filed an election petition against Mr. Jagnnath Prasad of Unao. All the four petitions contested seats for the provincial Council during the last election.—Free Press.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Eugene de Ligne of Belgium arrived in Madura on Wednesday. After visiting Tirumala Naick's Palace and Sri Minakshi Temple, they are leaving for Colombo, via Dhanushkodi.—A. P.

A Botad message says: "Two small girls minding the cattle were killed by a passing train between Botad and Salangpur stations. The girls were lying on the track, and though the driver of the engine whistled when he saw them, the girls had little time to get out of the track."—Free Press.

At a meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Madras held on Tuesday evening, the President made a statement relating to measures recommended for the restriction of water-supply in the city, namely, stopping watering of roads, shutting off or keeping intermittent, the water-supply to bathing fountains, closing water-supply to dhobikhanas, restricting water-supply to cattle depots and Horticultural Gardens, and urging Government to stop supply of water for irrigation purposes from Red Hills.—A. P.

The trial of Fazal Hussein, an employee in the General Post Office for alleged misappropriation of postal money, has commenced in the court of Rai Bohadur of Lal Rup Narain, Delhi.—Free Press.

It is understood that the University of Dacca will confer the honorary degree of D. L. on his Excellency Lord Lytton and Mahamohapadhyana Haraprasod Sastri at the special convocation to be held in February.—Free Press.

Under the orders of the Government of Bengal a survey of the cottage industries of Dacca District has been undertaken by by theatRddl by the District authorities of Dacca. Free Press.

A Birbhum message says:—"Some 30,000 people attended the annual fair at Kendubilwa, ancient Kenduvilwa, and bathed in the Ajoy river in Joy Deva, the poes of Gita Govind. Numerous volunteers organised by the Viswabhart attended the function and rendered invaluable services to the pilgrims."—Free Press.

At a Public Meeting of the Mussalmans of Akolo held lately in the Dargah of Syed Sahib under the Presidentship of Mr. S. M. Rahman.

An emphatic protest was entered against the orders of the Local Goverment abolishing the teaching of Arabic in the Morris College and of Persian in the Post-Graduate classes of the Nagpur University.

A Shillong message says:—"With reference to the statement published by "Jagaran", a vernacular newspaper, that the Government of Bengal will shortly pass an act prohibiting the playing by Hindus of all kinds of music in front of mosques, the Government of Assam have been authorised by the Government of Bengal to contradict the statement. No such legislation is contemplated by the Bengal Government."—A. P.

During his visit to Berhampore, Lord Lytton opened the Technical School and granted interviews to Nawab of Murshidabad, Maharaja of Kashimbazar, and Kumar Debandranath Roy, descendant of Nandkumar of Warron Hastings and the cottage of Piru Sheikh, a well-known printer of handkerchiefs at Kashimbazar Palace.—A. P.

The machinemen and inkmen of the Edinburgh Press, Calcutta have gone on strike over, it is reported, the question of increment of salary.—A. P.

The Cawnpore Bachelors' Ball will be held on the 26th February at Cawnpore Club. The European Association Dance and Supper will be held on the 12th February at the same place.—A. P.

The All-India Electric Engineers' Conference is being held in Cawnpore.—A. P.

Mr. Colin Bain has been installed Worshipful Master of Lodge Harmony, Cawnpore.

Mr. R. M. Tijare of the Tilak Vidyalaya, Nagpur, has given notice of a motion to present a welcome address by the Nagpur Municipality to Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, M.P., when he comes here. The proposition comes before the Municipality on Saturday.—A. P.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress delivered impressive speeches last night at the Depressed Classes Conference held at Raisina. Mr. Kelkar, who presided said that the elevation of the depressed classes had become an All-India problem because on it depended the elevation of the whole of India. After the meeting an inter-caste dinner was held.—Free Press.

Sir Albion Bannerjee, ex-Dewan of Mysore, arrived in Madras after a long tour in the Far East, America and Europe. In a press interview, he said that he had studied the educational developments in Japan and America. He was convinced that one of the solutions for unemployment was a complete reorganisation of the courses of education in this country. Sir Albion leaves for Bombay to-night.—Free Press.

Viscountess Goschen distributed prizes at Madras on Wednesday afternoon to the successful babies in the Baby Show held in connection with the National Health Week on the South Indian Athletic Association grounds. About 300 babies were exhibited, most of whom had been brought from the Corporation Child Welfare centres. 20 of the children received prizes, consisting of cups and medals.—A. P.

CRICKET AT THANA.

A cricket match was played at the Esplanade Maidan, Thana, between Mr. Shapurji Shroff's Eleven and Mr. Bilpodiwala's (Imperial Bank, Thana Branch, Agent) Eleven. In the first innings the score of the former was 121 and the latter's 150 runs. In the second innings Mr. Bilpodiwala's Eleven scored 45 runs for the loss of six wickets while the opposite party scored 35 runs for the loss of five wickets, when the stumps were drawn for the day. It was a very interesting match as it included some of the old cricketers

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

All India Sports and Presidency Olympics, the Oval, 3-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 22.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m. connecting with s.s. "Malwa" at Aden.

All-India Sports and Presidency Olympics, the Oval, 3-30 p.m.

Children's Carnival in aid of Sir L. Wilson's Hospital Fund, 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Jan. 24.

Public meeting to present addreess and purse to Mr. S. Saklatwala, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.—A. P.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a Table Calendar from the Muir Mills Co., Ltd., Cawnpore, and a perpetual calendar from the Vulcan Insurance Company, Bombay.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Deferred telegrams will not be accepted for Venezuela except Caracas via Trinidad radio.

HINDOO SABHA, PAREL BRANCH.

A meeting of the Provisional Committee of the Hindoo Sabha, Parel Branch, will be held on Sunday, the 23rd instant at 9 p.m. at its office in Kondaji Building, Parel.

G. WARD DISTRICT C. C.

The meeting of the Council of the above Committee will be held on Sunday (23rd instant) at 3 p.m. (S. T.) in the above Committee's office.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Rev. H. Heras S. J. of St. Xavier's College will deliver a lecture on "Relics of Indian Buddhism" on Tuesday (the 25th instant) at 6 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

BHARAT SAMAJ, BOMBAY BRANCH.

At a meeting held at China Baug on the 18th instant, a branch of the Bharat Samaj was formed and a committee appointed with the Hon. Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji as Chairman, and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas as Hon. Secretary.—Free Press.

BACHELOR OF FINE ARTS EXAMINATION.

Old students of the Academical and Scientific Training College of Fine Arts, now affiliated with the Tilak University, Poona, who wish to appear for the B. F. A. Diploma Examination, should apply to the Principal before the 1st February, 1927, at the College at Thakurdwar, Bombay.

MUNICIPAL WIRELESS CONCERT.

A Wireless Concert of English and Indian Music arranged by the Bombay Municipality will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Friday) from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m., and can be listened to in the Victoria Gardens where it will be reproduced on the Municipality's Public Hall Amplifier.

FATAL FALL FROM VERANDAH.

An inquest touching the death of one Laxmibai wife of Vishnu Narayan who died at the J. J. Hospital on Tuesday was held at the Coroner's Court on Wednesday morning.

It appeared that the deceased who was living with her husband on the third floor of a house at Foras Road was ill for a long time past. On Saturday last when she was not in a good state of mind she went to the verandah of her room and soon after a heavy thump was heard. The deceased was found lying down on the ground unconscious. She was removed to the hospital where she died on Tuesday.

The Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay)

MAY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 20.	
Previous closing rate	13.62
To-day's opening rate	13.59
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing	13.62
Difference	unchanged.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Jan. 20.	
Previous closing rate	7.34
To-day's opening rate	7.28
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing rate	7.22
Difference	—.12

Sewri closing	263-0-0
Khadi closing	263-4-0

LONDON SILVER AND GOLD MARKETS.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan. 20.	
Silver ready	26-4-0
Difference	plus 0-6-0
Silver forward	26 1-0
Difference	plus 0-6-0

Tone of Market:—India and China bought. Speculators sold. Market quiet.

A CASE UNDER THE GHEE ACT.

INTERESTING LAW POINT RAISED.

Mr. Junglewalla the 6th Presidency Magistarte is investigating a case in which one Passoo Tejpal a ghee merchant is being charged by Doctor Nemlkar and Dr. Dalal of the Bombay Municipality for selling adulterated ghee which is not of the standard quality nature and substance it is said to be. Some Municipal officers, it is stated, visited the shop of the accused the 22nd November last and found ghee of inferior quality being sold by the accused. The contention of the accused appears to be that under the adulteration of Foods Act popularly known as the Ghee Act, certain officers are appointed to certify that the ghee submitted to them for examination conforms be the requirements of law and that such officers not having been as yet appointed, it is not within the completence of the Municipal officers to arrogate to themselves powers definitely entrusted to other definite officers under a particular act. The accused also contends that under such circumstances it is not possible for any vendor who procures the stuff from others to be assured of the nature quality and substance of the food. Mr. Chatrapati pleader is defending the accused. The case is proceeding.

BETTING IN THE RACE ENCLOSURE.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

Not only is betting, giving and accepting bets, punishable in the open street, but it is not permissible for a private individual to give and accept bets even in the purliens of the Race Course. For accepting bets in the enclosure on Saturday last at Mahaluxmi one Usman was arrested by Inspector Gole of the Nagpada Police Station, who was on race course duty there. Noticing the accused, surreptitious by taking "chits" from people in the enclosure, the police officer arrested the accused in the actual transaction of taking a bet. The accused as charged before the Honorary Magistrates at Mazagon Police Court and on his own plea of guilty was convicted. The accused solemnly assured the Court that he would leave Bombay City altogether and begged to be leniently dealt with Their Worships fined him Rs. 15.

ALLEGED EMBEZZELMENT

MULTANIS COMPLAINT AGAINST SERVANT.

Hotchand Jethanand a Multani residing in building at Musjid Bunder reported to the Pydhownie Police on Wednesday that Chelaram one of his servants was found missing with a sum of ₹10,000 which he had removed from the safe of his house, since that morning. The keys of the safe were with the cashier of Hotchand who had left the house on Tuesday night as usual.

The Police are making inquiries in the

AIR FORCE OFFICER IN TROUBLE.

SEQUEL TO COUNTER-PROSECUTION.

Justices Fawcett and Patkar on the Appellate side of the High Court disposed of the appeal filed by Lt. Patwardhan of the Royal Air Force against the order of the Sessions Judge of Thana.

Lt. Patwardhan on his return to India after the war was prosecuted by one B. L. Bhave for breach of trust before the 1st Class Magistrate of Thana who found him not guilty and discharged him. Thereafter, Lt. Patwardhan instituted criminal proceedings against Bhave for "false and malicious prosecution with the object of obtaining possession of a mortgage bond by coercion and intimidation." Bhave was convicted by the Magistrate but acquitted in appeal by the Sessions Judge Mr. K. S. Sen who held that the allegations made by Bhave against Patwardhan were not false and that therefore the information given by Patwardhan in his complaint against Bhave was false, and that under the circumstances Patwardhan was guilty of perjury and of having instituted false proceedings. The Judge then issued a notice in July last against Lt. Patwardhan to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for the above offences. On the application of Patwardhan's pleader, the Judge postponed the matter till August 1926 when a fresh notice was served upon Patwardhan. The latter thereupon appealed to the High Court for a stay of the proceedings as well as a discharge of the notice.

Their Lordships held that only one of the statements made by Lt. Patwardhan was sufficient to constitute perjury, and accordingly sanctioned his prosecution in respect of it.

MISSING MOTOR-CAR TRACED

EX-MOTOR DRIVERS ARRESTED AND CHARGED.

Mr. Pradhan Dixit living at Fanaswady had reported to the police that his car was missing from the garage since Monday last. The police after a searching inquiry found it lying at Worli in a very badly damaged condition. The engine of the car was smashed and the tyres were cut open.

Deva Bola, Gangaram Pandurang and Bhaga Daji the ex-motor drivers in the employ of Mr. Dixit were arrested on suspicion and it transpired that out of spite against their ex-employer they had tried to persuade the present driver of the complainant to give up his service.

All the three arrested persons were placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday and were remanded into police custody for 7 days as inquiries in the matter were yet incomplete.

"A" WARD BYE-ELECTION.

MR. PETIT ELECTED.

A LEAD OF 375 VOTES.

The result of the Municipal bye-election of 'A' Ward was announced on Thursday afternoon by the Municipal Commissioner. As stated in the "Chronicle" Mr. J. B. Petit outstripped his rival and succeeded in securing the vacant seat although the contest was keen all throughout.

The result is as follows:—

Mr. J. B. Petit 1685 votes.

Mr. Mulraj Kusondas 1310.

Mr. Petit is declared elected.

A GUIDE TO INVESTORS.

The wall chart issued by Messrs. Lukshinarayan Brijmohan and Satyanarayan Bhuramal which we acknowledged in our yesterday's issue, is a useful one. The compilers have taken great pains in finding the intrisic value of textile shares based on the latest balace sheets available. It is certainly a good guide to investors as it clearly indicates, the present worth of each share, and thus enable, him to make his own choice in parting his cash for paper scrips.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE RECEPTION.

Their Excellencies Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson gave Reception on Thursday night to about 2,500 guests at the Government House, Malabar Point. The function was the first of its kind afted the arrival of Their Excellencies in the city from Poona and particularly after the return of Lady Wilson from England after her recent illness. Among those present were also H. H. the Maharaja of Sirohi, Member of the Executive Council, Ministers, judges of H. M's High Court, magistrates, and leading members of the public. While the investiture ceremony was going on in the Darbar Hall, the electric light suddenly failed and darkness prevailed for about fifteen minutes. The guests outside the Hall numbering several hundreds, the Governor and the recepients of the titles and insignia were left in darkness. The staff of the Govednment House rose to the occasion and immediately brought candles and a couple of Alladin lamps and relieved the situation. After about fifteen minutes the electric light made its appearance to the relief of all concerned but soon proved treacherous and once again the Governor, the recipients of the honour of the evening and the guests were enveloped in darkness. This continued for about five minutes and once again the illuminations shone forth in full splendour The function commenced with the investiture of insignia, and granting of titles, badges and medals, which was followed by the reception of the guests by host and the hostess. Their Excellencies had a lively time for well, nigh an hour shaking hands wit a string of guests who after reception retired to the spacious garden where refreshment was waiting for them. The illuminations and decorations had made the lawn charming and the pleasure was enhanced by the music of the Governor's band. The gathering dispersed late at night.

ADDRESS AND PURSE

TO SHAPU RJISAKLATV ALLA

Under the anspices of Parsi Rajkeya Subha a public meeting will be held at Cowarji Jehangir Hall on Monday (24th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to present a public address and a purse to Mr. Shapurji Saklatvalla, M.P., who will speak on (1) India and Parliament, (2) India and the Empire, (3) India and Asiatic Federation, (4) India and World Politics, (5) What made me a Communist; and (6) My Message to My Motherland.

Fees are from 8 as. to Rs. 10. Tickets can be had from B. F. Bharucha, "Advocate Building," Share Bazaar, 4 to 6 p.m. (S.T.).

RETAIN SIR MANUBHAI AS DEWAN.

BARODA COUNCIL APPRECIATES HIS SERVICES.

BARODA, Jan. 20.

The Baroda Legislative Council met this afteroon in a fairly full house. In the absence of the new Dewan, Dewan Bahadur Ganpatrao Gaekwad occupied the chair. The President referring to the retirement of Sir Manubhai, Dewan, paid glowing tributes to his zeal, probity and statesmanship. Next he turned to the financial outlook and regretted that Kadi and Baroda districts have suffered badly from locusts.

The first resolution requested His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad to retain the services of Sir Manubhai as Dewan. All non-official members were unanimous in praising the administration of Sir Manubhai whom they characterised as a friend of the untouchables—and a Manu. After a few remarks from the chair, it was unanimously resolved to send a copy of the Council's resolution to Sir Manubhai and to keep his bust in the Council chamber.—Free Press.

Their Highness the Maharaja and Maharani Gaekwadi arrived N. I. B. in Baroda on Thursday from Bombay.—Free Press.

HIGH COURT

SUIT AGAINST MUMTAZ.

EVIDENCE OF MAHOMED ALI.

At the High Court before Mr. Justice Mirza, further evidence was taken in the suit against Mumtaz Begum by her daughter Saadut Begum for the recovery of the amount of the alleged gift.

Mahomedalli, Mumtaz's stepfather, cross-examined by Mr. Desai, stated that he was a dealer in race-horses, and was living by betting on the race course. He met Mumtaz for the first time at Indore. He was introduced to the late Mr. Bawla in Bombay in July, 1924, and was in Bombay when the latter was fatally shot. He was in police custody for one month and came to know of the legacy after his release. He first thought it was ten lakhs, but learnt lately that it was only one lakh.

Did you, your wife and Mumtaz ever request Mr. Mulla, solicitor, to induce Rakhiabai, Mr. Bawla's mother, to make provision for the child?—Yes. Correspondence is going on regarding the matter.

From February 11, 1926, Mumtaz began to draw moneys against the legacy?—Yes. In all she drew Rs. 25,000. But the household was not maintained on it.

Did Mumtaz tell you that the legacy bequeathed by Bawla was intended for the child?—Yes, she did.

According to your understanding, the whole of the legacy belonged to the child?—It was the intention of Mumtaz that the money should go to the child.

Then there was no question of making any gift of the money to the child?—Under the will, it belonged 'to' Mumtaz, and when she made the declaration of gift, it passed to the child. She merely confirmed what she had said before.

Proceeding, witness said that a letter was written to the Commissioner of Police on behalf of himself and his wife by their solicitors, Messrs. Edgelow, Guldbehand and Wadia, stating that a serious operation was performed on Mumtaz and that she was nervous at the time. He had not instructed them to write to this effect, and he did not know if his wife had done so.

Were you present at the time when the letter to the Commissioner was written?—I can't say. I don't remember.

Can you tell us why Mumtaz made over the child for ever to Wazir Begum if she was not nervous about the operation?—I can't explain what Mumtaz had in her mind.

Mumtaz made the declaration of gift at the time of handing ovtr the child?—Yes.

Can you explain why the giving of the child is mentioned in the letter, and not the declaration of gift?—I can't explain why one thing is mentioned, and the other is not.

If you or your wife gave instructions to the solicitors, the declaration must have been mentioned in the letter?—My wife might have forgotten it, or thought that it was not necessary.

Further questioned, witness stated that Mumtaz did not say anything to Mrs. Emery about the operation. Dr. Sastri translated to her what Mumtaz had said.

Is it true that Saadat Begum was given over to your wife ever since she was born?—Yes.

What she said before the operation was merely a repetition of what Mumtaz had said before?—Yes. This time the child was handed over to Wazir Begum in the presence of witness. I cannot suggest any reason why Mumtaz made the declaration in the presence of witnesses.

In reply to further questions, the witness stated that the moneys that were drawn by Mumtaz against the legacy were on behalf of Saadut Begum, and were spent on ceremonies connected with the birth of the child, and in making payment to the lawyers.

The hearing was adjourned.

NAGPUR ELECTION SUIT.

DISCUSSION ON THE POWERS OF REVISING OFFICER.

NAGPUR, Jan. 19.

The election petitions filed by Seth Mathuradas Mehta and Mr. Harnarain against Rao Bahadur Laxminarain, an elected member of the Central Provinces Legislative Council, came up for hearing before a Special Tribunal consisting of Mr. McNair, Mr. Rustomjee and Rao Bahadur Wadegaonkar. Sir B. Bose, Sir Moropant Joshi, and Rao Bahadur Pandit and Mr. V. Bose appeared for the petitioners, while Messrs. Neogi, Puranic, Pandit and Varma appeared for the respondent.

The Commissioners decided to hear the arguments on a legal issue, whether the revising authority had jurisdiction to amend the electoral roll and bring the respondent's name which had not been there originally on it. The petitioners argued that no revising authority had acted without jurisdiction because the respondent had made no application to have his name brought on the rolls. In the original electoral roll, there was the name of Mr. R. Wahi who had asked to have his name removed from the roll as he did not represent his company, but Mr. Laxminarain represented it. Thereupon, without any application from the latter, the District Judge inserted his name. This procedure, the petitioners argued, was illegal.

For the respondent, it was argued that the District Judge had jurisdiction to amend the roll. It was further argued that the Commissioners had no jurisdiction to go behind the electoral roll.

The Tribunal reserved orders on the point argued. Further hearing will be resumed on Monday.—A. P.

EMPEROR EDWARD MILL

STRIKE DECLARED.

Mr. R. R. Bakhle, General Secretary, Bombay Textile Labour Union writes:—

At a meeting of the workers of the Emperor Edward Mill held on Thursday night in the Head Office of the Union, it was resolved to declare a strike from Friday the 21st instant.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.

A general meeting of the members of the Journalists' Association of India was held on Tuesday at the premises of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute. Mr. J. F. Gennings presided. The report of the working of the Association submitted by the Hon. Secretary was adopted and the following office-bearers were elected for the current year.

President.—Dr. Annie Besant.

Vice-Presidents.—Messrs. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, N. C. Kelkar and K. C. Roy.

Chairman of the Committee.—Mr. K. Natarajan.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.—Mr. S. A. Brelvi.

Members of the Executive Committee.—Messrs. K. P. Khadilkar, J. F. Gennings, H. Edwards, L. G. Khare, B. K. Prabhu, G. V. Sirur, J. Macwan and K. D. Umrigar.

The question of starting a club so as to provide social amenities for journalists was discussed. It was decided that a social gathering of journalists in Bombay should be held on Sunday, 30th instant under the auspices of the Association and the question might be informally discussed on the occasion and steps might be taken to start the club.

WOMAN KILLED IN DOCKS

Devubai (40) a labourer woman working in the Docks was crushed to death on Wednesday evening by the fall of a heavy load of coal on her from a height of 25 ft., while it was being lifted from the cellar by means of a crane. She died instantaneously.

At an inquest held on Thursday morning the Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

SAKLATWALA'S PROGRAMME IN GUJARAT

AHMEDABAD.

FRIDAY, 21ST.

Arrival 6.30 a.m.
Reception at Station.
Immediately goes to Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram.
Visit to Mill quarters in the noon visit to Labour Union.
Public meeting in the evening.

SATURDAY, 22ND.

Visit to Mills' Labourers houses, hospitals and schools.
Public Lecture in the evening.

SUNDAY, 23RD.

Labour meeting in the morning.
Noon: Talk with mill-owners.
Evening: Lecture and tea party.

BOMBAY COUNCIL NOMINATIONS.

LABOUR REPRESENTATIVES.

It is understood that Messrs. S. K. Bole, S. C Joshi of the Postal Union and Syed Munawar of the Social Service League and the Textile Labour Union will be nominated to the Bombay Legislative Council as representatives of Labour and that Mr. Thornton of the Emperor Edward Mills will take the place of Mr. Joe Addyman as a nominated member.

RECORD ADVANCE IN CABLE SERVICE.

REPLIES IN LESS THAN 2 MINUTES.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

At to-day's inspection special attention was devoted to the installation of the new system between London and Cape Town. Congratulatory messages were exchanged between Sir John Dension-Pender, the Chairman of the Eastern and Associated Companies and Lenton, Postmaster-General, of the Union of South Africa. The two messages together totalled 370 words and the time occupied in complete disposal including printing and delivery of message in Cape Town and printing and delivery of reply in London was just 10 minutes.

Following on this formal inauguration of the new system, exchange of messages took place between press representatives in London and press representatives in Cape Town, replies to cablegrams being received in some cases in less than two minutes. It is understood that new system has proved to be so successful that arrangements are being made to extend it to all parts of the world covered by the Eastern, start being made with South America, then it will be extended to India and afterwards to Australia and Far East. It is expected that system will be working to all parts by June next.—Reuter.

LAHORE, Jan. 20.

Polling took place to-day in the bye-election for West Punjab non-Mahomedan seat in the Legislative Assembly caused by the resignation of his seat by Lala Lajpatrai. Diwan Chamanlal and Dr. Nandlal were the contestants. The former stood on the Congress tickets and the latter was supported by Hindu Sabha.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

In connection with the correspondence that has passed between Sir Abdur Rahim and Sir P. C. Mitter the latter has made the following statement:—

"Some time before January 11, Sir Abdur Rahim happened to meet me at a neutral place and told me that he was quite willing to work as a Minister in Co-operation with a Hindu Minister. I told him that so far as I was concerned, for various reasons I was not anxious to be a Minister, but I was quite willing to help him in coming to an understanding with my community if he really thought that he would be in a position to come to such an understanding. We thereupon discussed certain points. I made it quite clear to him that in a matter like this, in order to avoid future misapprehension on either side, it was always best to put down one's ideas in writing and I told him that I was not in a position to offer any suggestion on behalf of non-Swarajist Hindu Members of the Legislative Council or of the Hindu Public, but I was quite prepared entirely in my personal capacity to offer some suggestions as a basis for discussion which in my opinion might be acceptable to many members of my community. On that understanding I forwarded the suggestions contained in my letter of the 11th to Sir Abdur Rahim. I also told him that if he on his side wanted to place any suggestion I was willing to act as intermediary. After receipt of Sir Abdur Rahim's letter on January 14 which did not contain any counter proposal, as I expected, I thought it was not worth while pursuing the matter further.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

In connection with the formation of a ministry in Bengal His Excellency the Governor had separate conferences to-day with Sir Abdur Rahim, Sir P. C. Mitter and Mr. B. Chakravarti. It is understood that Sir P. C. Mitter who had recently discussed the matter with Sir Abdur Rahim and raised certain points which Sir Abdur Rahim however was unable to accept, expressed to His Excellency his desire to remain outside the Ministry. It is likely that the names of the other two will be announced as ministers to-morrow.—A. P.

DELHI, Jan. 20.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly which is an important body exercising financial control over Government expenditure has now been virtually constituted. The election for the committee was fixed for to-morrow but as there are only fourteen nominations for the fourteen seats, the members will be declared duly elected.

The committee will consist of Haji Chaudhry Mohamad Ismail Khan, Raja Ghaznafar Ali Khan, Pandit Nilkantha Das, Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Mr. Gayaprasad Singh, Mr. Rammarayan Singh, Mr. Sesha Ayyangar, Mr. Vidya Sagar Pandya, Mr. G. D. Birla, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdwas, Mr. S. N. Haji, Sir Darcy Lindsay and Mr. Moore.

There will however be a contest for the eleven seats on the Railway Standing Finance Committeee for which nineteen members have been nominated. They are Mr. P. C. Roy, Raja Ghaznafarali Khan, Mr. Mohamed Yakub, Haji Abdoola Haroon, Mr. Abdul Haye, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Ismail Khan, Mr. S. Chetty, Mr. Jogiah, Mr. Abdul Latif Farookhi, Mr. Anwar-ul-Azim, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. Aney, Mr. G. D. Birla, Mr. B. Das, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Mr. Cocks, Mr. Sykes and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.—A. P.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

At the annual meeting of Barclay's Bank the Chairman, Mr. Goodenough, said that last year had emphasised increasing interdependence of industries, futility of strikes and lockouts and need for constant progress in industrial organisation and equipment. If we had learned these lessons then the outlook to-day would have been more promising than at any time after the war. With sound commonsense on both sides of industry there should be new opportunities for the development of export trade, particularly with the Dominions and Colonies, while with favourable trade balance, and close co-operation of the Bank of England with Reserve Banks abroad, specially those of British Dominions, we should certainly be able to improve our gold position. He emphasised that, perhaps the most important lesson of events of the past year was the necessity for increasingly improved organisation of industry.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Berlin.—Dr. Marx's efforts to form a coalition Government from Middle parties have failed. Failure is due to the people's party, to which Dr. Stresemann belongs, opposing co-operation with Socialists and urging that the only way out of the difficulties will be the inclusion of German Nationalists in the coalition.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Mr. Gilbert Vyle of Birmingham in his presidential address to the Association of British Chambers of Commerce said that recent monthly reports of Chambers of Commerce indicated that the business horizon was clearer than it had been for many years. There would be no boom: they did not desire a boom, but there was no doubt that business would be better and profitable.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Essen.—M. Krupp von Bohlen addressing the annual meeting of the Krupps said that the German industry had succeeded in increasing its competitive activities last year although far too slowly. Nevertheless big advance had been made and now that difficult winter had been negotiated, further great leap forward could be expected.—Reuter's Special.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1927.

COALITION IN THE ASSEMBLY

Will the three separate Nationalist parties that appear to have emerged from the political melting-pot in Delhi unite and form a strong united opposition against the Government? This is the question of questions that must exercise the minds of all broad-minded Nationalists at the present moment. Mr. Kelkar has already held out the hope that the vexed question of Ministry being out of the question in the Assembly, there should be no difficulty in bringing about a strong coalition between the several parties which are all prompted by the common determination to oppose the injurious and oppressive measures of an autocratic Government and to secure the satisfaction of the National Demand jointly formulated by all parties in the last Assembly. And yet such are the fissiparous tendencies of "our" politics at this critical juncture that it is some satisfaction that the members of the Assembly have not grouped themselves into even more than three parties altogether. The formation of the two main rival groups of Swarajists and Responsivists was a foregone conclusion and the appointment of such a leading Liberal as Pundit Hriday Nath Kunzru—who is also a member of the Servants of India Society—as the Secretary of Lala Lajpatrai's Nationalist Party indicates the complete absorption of the Liberals in it. Then remains the old Independent Party of Mr. Jinnah now depleted in its ranks on account of the secession or absence of Pundit Malaviya and his followers as well as Liberal leaders like Mr. Rangachari and others. And yet the Independents are not altogether without influence as they include not only most of the Muslim members who are not pledged to support Government but also such well-known Hindu business men as Sir Purshottamdas who are bound to take a very prominent part during the ensuing session. We cannot help congratulating Mr. Jinnah on his efforts to resist the temptation of forming a purely Muslim Party in the Assembly and we hope the onerous responsibility laid on his shoulders by his party of conducting negotiations with the two other parties for complete or conditional union will be discharged by him in the true spirit of nationalism, which, in spite of some of the communal lapses, we have learnt to associate with him all these years.

The question of co-operation between the Nationalist and Congress Parties as they are now called is far more important and, having regard to personal considerations, seems far more difficult of solution. Everybody will be surprised to see that Lala Lajpat Rai has been elected the leader of the Nationalist group instead of Pandit Malaviya who is the President of the Independent Congress Party. We hope the redoubtable Lala has been selected in the interests of unity. But then he may be an eyesore to Pundit Motilal Nehru, their antagonism being said to have been based more on personal than on mere political grounds. It may also be useful to remember that the differences between the Swarajist Pandit and Mr. Jinnah had reached an acute stage during the last winter session of the Assembly. Thus the question of the leadership of the Congress Party in the Assembly which is pending so far appears to be intimately related to the sovereign problem of Coalition. It is also well-known by this time that many members hailing from Madras and elsewhere are in favour of installing Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar, the Congress President for the year, on the leader's "gadi" while there are others who will continue to pledge their support to their old leader, Pandit Motilal Nehru. It is interesting to note in this connection that the "Indian National Herald" has already favoured and forecasted the leadership of Mr. Iyengar while another contemporary is inclined to draw the same conclusion from the fact that the President's name comes just next in the printed list of names after those of the Government front benches and thus at the head of those of all other members—a fact easily explained, however, by the precedence which Madras, as the oldest Presidency, secures in these matters.

While we have no desire to offer our own suggestions on this question of leadership—which must be decided by Congress members themselves—we cannot help emphasizing the urgency for prominent members of all groups forgetting the past and subordinating personal considerations to the paramount national need of unity among all Nationalists. The need for such unity is indeed very urgent not only for resisting many of the disastrous measures that Government have already tabled for the present session of the Assembly but also for presenting the United Demand of the Indian nation in view of the impending revision of the Constitution. Will then this Coalition so very devoutly wished for come about? We must wait and see.

ON THE BRAIN.

The "Indian National Herald" has singular ideas about promoting the national cause. Evidently it cannot do so without having some politician or other on the brain and then making vain and egregious efforts to pillory him before the public. Mr. Jayakar is already on its brain. Now it is the turn of Mr. T. C. Goswami. The "Herald" makes an attempt, as ridiculous as it is far-fetched and futile, to explain the "dropping down of the Swaarjist vote to 38" in the Bengal Legislative Council on the occasion of passing the Ministers' salaries by connecting the matter with the attendance of Mr. Goswami at Government House, Calcutta, to take part in the informal conference convened by Lord Lytton to discuss political matters with the representatives from Bengal to the Legislative Assembly. It charges Mr. Goswami "with a pious little him bug" simply because he assured the public that the question of the detenus was in his mind when he accepted the invitation to be present. Those who have the good fortune not to suffer from the myopic vision, which afflicts the "Herald" when it discusses politicians for whom it conceives a sudden dislike, will certainly appreciate the attitude of Mr. Goswami in informing Lord Lytton that he did not see any utility in holding the Conference if the question of the detenus was not to be discussed and in telling the public that it was the one question which he would bring up for discussion. Where the humbug lies in this only a perverted mentality can conceive. But the "Herald" is curiously silent about a prominent example of the humbug as indicated in the attitude of some of our local Swarajists who allowed themselves to be used as foot-stools so that others could secure ministerial office and who were easily netted by men like Mr. Dadubhai Desai who have a passionate belief that being all things to all men is a sign of political strategy. The quandary in which they found themselves as a result of Mr. Dadubhai Desai's recent adventure in party formation is one from which they find it hard to extricate themselves. Mr. Goswami's position is totally different. He follows in the footsteps of his great leader, Deshabandhu Das, who too had occasion once to confer with the Governor of Bengal. To those who are willing to maintain and exemplify by their conduct that Indians are ever willing to seek honourable co-operation, as Pandit Motilal has repeatedly observed, the "Herald's" attack on Mr. Goswami is bound to appear grotesquely ridiculous.

PRESIDENT PATEL.

In replying to the chorus of approval, which greeted his unanimous re-election to the chair of the Legislative Assembly the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel declared that his joy was all the greater because he had been supported not only by those who had helped him in 1925 but also by those who had opposed his election then. This significant change is not explained merely by the fact that the Assembly was anxious to establish the convention that the re-election of the President should be the normal course which it should follow. It is, in a much greater measure, due to the remarkable manner in which Mr. Patel has won the confidence of all sections of the House. The tributes that were paid by all speakers, official as well as non-official, to the ability, independence and impartiality which have distinguished Mr. Patel's work a President, are a fresh proof—if a proof were needed—to show that, given the opportunity, Indians are quite capable of discharging the responsibilities, however onerous, of any office with as much success as any Englishman. The country has reason to be proud of Mr. Patel that in his own person he has given this fresh proof. His uncontested election, we trust, is also a happy augury of the elimination of differences between the various groups of Nationalists ensuring the birth of a strong Coalition.

SIR MANUBHAI AS DEWAN.

TRIED AND FOUND WANTING.

(BY A BARODIAN.)

Now that the festivities in honour of Sir Manubhai are over and he is gone, the time has arrived to take stock of his ten years' tenure as the Dewan of Baroda and President of the State Executive Council. The dispassionate and critical verdict will be that he has been tried and found wanting. He has ill-served the cause of the people and in doing so he has failed to serve his master. His rise to power and fame was due more to his stars being in the ascendant than to outstanding abilities. He owes his success it to his tongue. Where it suited him he wagged it sweetly, but where silence was golden his lips were sealed. While his cold calculating eyes were sizing you up, his enchanting smile was disarming you of all your doubts and suspicions. For his failures he was always lucky to find a scape-goat. It was always the other man and not him. This, no doubt, is strong meat and yet it is true. Strange to say he found wise people and not fools to believe him.

POLICY OF "LAISSEZ FAIRE."

There is not a single outstanding work to which he can point out with pride and say "I am its creator." Educationally, socially, economically and politically Baroda stood where it was. He left the sterlings alone and worried about the pence. His ambition seemed to know no bounds and he centralised all power in his own hands. When he should be shaping great policies of the State, he was worrying about transfers and tippans of petty officials. He allowed himself to be turned into a general factotum and he would dabble in the affairs of the 'Khangi' (Household), when all his energies were needed to be concentrated on the affairs of the State. A man is judged not by the volume but by the quality of his work. When it was whispered that he was retiring his satellites and admirers thought the very heavens would collapse and engulf little Baroda. To them the State was made for him and not he for the State. But lo! he is gone and yet Baroda has not crumbled! The old administrative machine is after all not so rickety, nor has his departure sent it out of gear. His policy could be summed up in two words "laissez faire". If you call that a success then he was successful. His great negative success was that with every opportunity at his disposal for harm or mischief he has not availed himself of it as any other man might have done in his place.

A STRANGE EXPLANATION.

Time and again he assailed the freedom of the Press. Whenever there was an agitation he baited the leaders and then gave a long rope to the followers to hang themselves. But his success with them was more due to the poor quality of the leaders, their weak following and the absence of any genuine grievances. He was vehement in his expressions of pious hopes for constitutional reforms; but beyond lip service he could contribute nothing. "It is not my fault," he would say, "it is my boss." I am helpless and powerless." Why did you not resign? "I don't believe in resignation. This is not done in the best circles in Baroda. That would not conduce to better relations with the ruler." And yet he allowed people to believe that his zeal for reform was checked only by the strong arm of his master. It is the same story again—the other man. As if this conduced to his better relations with the ruler!

FEATHERS IN HIS CAP.

The capture of dacoits and measures taken during the plague and inflenza epidemics were some of the "achievements" of his regime. As if these did not fall in the ordinary functions of a Government! The success of the administration during His Highness' absence is more due to the machine of his creation than to the mechanic in charge. The Kaliparaj movement and the socalled Petlad Satyagraha died a natural death. The house-tax agitation failed as it was doomed to fail with the kind of leaders at the helm. In the Dwarka Cement, the State suffered a heavy loss. In the Villier coal business, lacs were lost. These chapters of failures in industrial ventures are relieved by his success in the diplomatic relations with the Paramount Power. The return of Okha and solving of the salt question were, indeed, feathers in his cap.

A SPENT-UP ROCKET.

He was by now a spent-up rocket and his retirement from active service will be a boon to his health and a gain to the cause of rapid progress in Baroda. The infusion of new blood will increase the white corpuscles in the body politic. He is going to Bikaner, it is reported to help the Princes in their relations with the Paramount Power and to prepare their case to be put before the next Statutory Royal Commission, so that any extension of reforms will not adversely affect the independent position of the Princes. Thus sets the star that shone for more than a decade on the horizon of Baroda, to rise again and shine on a wider horizon only more ominously.

ART IN SURAT.

IMMENSE POSSIBILITIES.

(BY KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL.)

Sheth Ferdunji Sorabji Parekh, a prominent citizen of Surat, donated, during the exciting period of the "share mania" of 1862-3, a sum of not less than Rs. 46,500 for an art institution, which was, subsequently established as the "Ferdunji Sorabji Parekh School of Art and Industry." The thought is irresistible. Will the latest trade boom and the consequent tragic reaction leave for the historian of the Presidency evidence, like the one left to us by Ferdunji Sorabji Parekh, of lofty impulses and deeds which would modify the severe strictures which he would otherwise pass on the mad speculations already beginning to be recognised as a sad legacy for the coming generation?

MANY VICISSITUDES.

The art institution, probably the first of its kind in Gujarat, established by Sheth Ferdunji Parekh was preceded only by about eight years by the first art institution in the Presidency founded in 1854 by another Parsi philanthropist and now known as the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. Both these institutions were, perhaps, the outcome of the interest in artistic articles aroused by the International Exhibition of 1851 in London. The art institution in Surat established by Sheth Ferdunji Parekh has, during a period of about sixty-five years, naturally experienced many vicissitudes. The marble tablet and the board over it on the building of the Institute bear different legends. And the difference explains the change in the character of the tuition obtainable in the institution. The Parekh "School of Art and Industry" is now, the board suggests, to be recognised as the "Parekh Technical Institute."

UNEQUAL PROMINENCE.

The programme given to the classes in mechanic engineering and the electric wiremen class" is not balanced by similar attention to the classes in wood carving, artistic metal work or to design and pattern weaving. The institution is, truly, popular. It has been able to attract students not only from Surat and Gujarat but also from Khandesh, Maharashtra and the United Provinces as well. Is that, however, not the greater reason why it should be made more complete, more in conformity with the wide and catholic outlook of its founder, more in conformity with the traditions and the conditions of the art-crafts in Surat If the School of Design in Ahmedabad, maintained by the Government, and at present more or less functionless, could be, as it has been suggested, brought over to Surat it would be in a better position to justify its existence.

IMPORTANT YEAR.

The year 1890 seems to be one of great importance for the student eager to understand the history and development of the art facilities on this side of the country. The "Hunnarottejak Exhibition" at Poona, the Kala Bhavan and the Museum and Picture Gallery at Baroda and the Lely Arts and Crafts Exhibition and the Winchester Museum at Surat were all organised about the same time. The Lely Arts and Crafts Exhibition left a balance of about Rs. 10,000 with the Surat Municipality: and the Winchester Museum has now a small building in a prominent and attractive corner of the Victoria Park. Both the fund and the Museum have been, until very recently, neglected.

FRESH IMPETUS.

The Gujarat Kala Pradarshan, recently organised, at Surat and the new grant from the Municipality of a sum of Rs. 1,000 for the Museum proposed to be revived have aroused the city's interest and furnished a fresh impetus, Mr. T. S. Thakkar, the Chief Officer of the Municipality, an enthusiast and lover of art, has been entrusted by the Municipality with the preliminary work necessary for the proposed museum. He is eager to complete it as early as he can. He has promised active assistance for the survey of the art-crafts contemplated by the organisers of the Gujarat Kala Pradarshan.

LOCAL IMPORTANCE.

Mr. Thakkar agrees with the suggestion that the museum should be, in the first

(Continued on Page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

Equality of Status.

The Indians in Fiji who form, as the Colonies Committee appointed by the Government of India point out in their memorandum, the chief labour force in the islands and are playing a part essential to their prosperity, have been claiming all along equality of status with the Europeans who alone enjoy the municipal and legislative franchise. The conditions in which Indian Labour has to live on the sugar plantations are bad enough but that the Indian is not recognised at all in Fiji as a citizen is clear even from the bald summary of the chief points in the correspondence which took place between the India Office, the Government of India and the Colonial Office on the question. The Europeans will not allow him a higher status than that of a "coolie" and the only concessions that have been forced out of the Colonial Office are that three out of the twelve non-official seats on the Fiji Legislative Council will be given to Indians, and that the question of giving them the municipal franchise will be discussed by a local committee. Thus the Indians in Fiji are as far from attaining their object as before. And it is time their countrymen here took up their cause with greater vigour than they have done hitherto.

The Pursuit of Folly.

In its vivid comments upon the Mears Committee report the "Times" remarks that "it is not too surprising to estimate that the completion of the scheme at the present rate of progress would treble the cost and quadruple the time of the original scheme." Its surprise, we hope, will be all the greater when it finds that the Government of Bombay are determined in their pursuit of Lloyd's Folly in disregard of what public opinion in Bombay has repeatedly expressed about the scheme. The "Times" talks of the "strange oversight" of officials responsible for the scheme both in the Government of India and in the Government of Bombay in not noticing "contradictory statements regarding the material." The Mears Committee found the "strange oversight" amazing. The "Times" finds the whole business "surprising." To the tax payer who has to bear the cost it is something else than amazing or surprising. It is crushing and suffocating. But we forget that to the "Pioneer" it is a blessing in disguise which Bombay will appreciate when better times come. We do not know about better times, but we do know that the manner in which the blessing is being worked out is proof enough that it will always remain in disguise.

The Conservative Mind.

The Pleaders' Association of Western India appears to be a body afflicted with that impervious conservative mind which is always a serious obstacle to the growth of progressive ideas. It is only now that it has had the courage to pass by a majority of 16 agains 8 out of 32 members who were present the resolution that the president of their association shall be elected by members of that body. Until now, the public will be surprised to learn, their practice was to have "as a rule" the Government Pleader as their President. We congratulate them on having had the wisdom to shake off official trammels by changing this rule but are distressed to find that their constitution requires that it cannot come into operation unless a majority of three-fourths of those present at a meeting votes for it. We would advise the pleaders of Western India to persuade the neutrals to jump on the democratic side.

Their Very Best.

The Anglo-Indian community ought to take to heart the right and very opportune advice given to it by Colonel Gidney at the annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Domiciled Association of Calcutta. "Remember," he said "that future India demands from Anglo-Indians their very best." He proceeded to observe that there was no place in the country for an ill-educated community "as they were to-day." This is quite true; and the fact that Colonel Gidney recognises that at present the community lives on "preferential treatment" will, we hope, make it possible for its leaders to understand easily how very much other communities resent the preferential treatment it obtains in securing service on the railways—which it regards almost as its particular preserve. The case with which Anglo-Indian youths less educated than their competitors from other communities, can secure jobs puts a premium on illiteracy in the community. It is a welcome augury for its real progress that Colonel Gidney frankly admits this.

A Neglected Question.

The Sarvajanik Jivadaya Khata at Ghatkopar has within three years of its existence been able to do splendid work in saving serviceable milch cattle from being sent to the slaughter house. It proposes to extend its efforts to improve cattle breeding by scientific selection and by starting a dairy farm. Its work received handsome recognition from Sir Leslie Wilson when he visited the institution on Tuesday last. The Governor complimented it on being not only "a humanitarian body but one of great utility as well." The work of such institutions has a direct bearing on the question of pure milk supply for the city of Bombay—a question which is even now largely neglected, though from time to time one hears discussions about it in the Municipal Corporation. As the Governor said, it was the suburbs alone which could guarantee an adequate supply of pure milk to the city. We hope Government will co-operate by lending the advice of their cattle experts and grant of land for the scheme which the Ghat Kopar institution has in view for this purpose.

MORE MARINES FOR CHINA

GUNBOAT PATRIA EN ROUTE CANTON

RETROCESSION OF BELGIAN CONCESSION ?

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The Chatham and Plymouth contingents of marines, each 300 strong have left for Portsmouth to embark for China. The streets of Chatham were lined with thousands of people as they passed through the centre of the town headed by a band. Hundreds of unemployed rushed out of the Labour Exchange and cheered while the women and girls threw kisses. The Marines were in the highest spirits and were singing as the train left.—Reuter.

MOVEMENT OF SHIPS IN CHINA.

HONGKONG, Jan. 20.

Portuguese cruiser Republica is proceeding to Hongkong from Macao to go into dry dock preparatory to leaving for Shanghai. The Gunboat Patria is proceeding to Canton shortly.—Reuter.

MALTA, Jan. 20.

The Hospital ship Maine is expected to leave for China with gunboats Aphis and Ladybird about January 30th. She will be escorted by destroyers Wanderer and Wolverine.—Reuter.

BRITISH CRUISERS SAIL FOR CHINA

RUGBY, Jan. 19.

Warships Frobisher, Delhi, Danae and Dragon of the first Cruiser Squadron Mediterranean Fleet, commanded by Rear Admiral Boyle, leave Malta to-day for Shanghai. Dauntless, the squadron's fifth cruiser and hospital ship Maine sail later.

As a further preparation against emergencies a Battalion of 1,060 Marines leaves for China in a few days aboard the steamship Zeeland.—B. O. W.

PICKETS TAKE OVER CHARGE OF WARE-HOUSES.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Hankow.—The Union of Semi-skilled Labourers having presented a series of extravagant demands, three British cotton-press packing companies have been drawn into the industrial maelstorm. Pickets took charge of the warehouses, but hundreds of employees insisted on remaining at work.—Reuter.

RETROCESSION OF BELGIAN CONCESSIONARY RIGHTS.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Brussels.—It is announced that the retrocession of the Belgian concessionary rights at Tientsin will only be made on the conclusion of the Sino Belgian treaty of Commerce.—Reuter.

PRESS COMMENTS.

RUGBY, Jan. 19.

The "Manchester Guardian" says the basis of the negotiations proposed by the British Government is the broadest possible and is such as the Government believe can furnish a satisfactory solution of all the difficulties. Their policy is pacific and liberal. It is hoped that the Chinese will negotiate, but it is the duty of the Government to consider the possibility that they may not. If they do not, then there remains the primary function of the British as of every Government to protect the lives and property of its Nationals.

The "Times" commenting on the situation in China emphasises that the Government is resolutely conciliatory to all reasonable Chinese aspirations, that the measures being taken to safeguard the British interests in Shanghai are of a purely defensive character and that there is every reason to believe that they are adequate.

As to Hankow conversations "The Times" recalls that the Government for a long time has contemplated certain proposals. Their discussion which the Cantonese Nationalists would be an experiment, "but the results should make it perfectly clear whether the Kuomintang Government is prepared to establish its relations with foreign powers on reasonable and statesman-like principles or whether mob violence is the essential and dominating feature of its policy.—B. O. W.

WANTED RECIPROCITY OF FAIR-PLAY

BRITAIN "PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE GENEROUSLY"

RUGBY, January 19.

The following important statement on the Government's attitude towards the Chinese situation was made by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, President of the Board of Trade at a luncheon in connection with the forthcoming British Industries Fair. "The objects of the British policy throughout the world, are peace, progress and trade. Nowhere is this more true than in China. The British Government is ready and willing to go very far in meeting the Chinese proposals in the negotiations which we are anxious to pursue. We are prepared to go much farther than many observers of the situation to-day may, perhaps, think justifiable. But we are prepared to go to that length because we hope and believe that the national qualities and commercial standards which our traders have experienced in China in the years past, represent the true national character of the Chinese people and that these qualities will assert themselves and establish peace, order and confidence. It is in that hope and belief that our efforts are made. We have made it plain that we are prepared to treat frankly and generously if China will meet us in that spirit, but we have felt it our duty to make it no less plain that concessions cannot be made to force. We are prepared to negotiate generously but if necessity is forced upon us we are equally determined to protect British lives and to defend British interests."—B. O. W.

WHY COAL STRIKE WAS CALLED OFF.

TRADE UNION COUNCIL'S REPORT.

"NEITHER EXCUSES NOR APOLOGIES FOR CONDUCT"

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The first section of the Trade Union Congress Council report mentioned on January 14th is the main report prepared for the Conference of Executives of affiliated unions which the Council convoked for June 25th 1926 in consequence of communications received from a number of Unions; but this Conference was postponed following representations that the publication of the report would prejudice the Miners' Federation in the conduct of the mining dispute. The report is dated June 16th. 1926. It concludes by declaring that the strike was terminated for one sufficient reason only, namely, that in view of the attitude of the Miners' Federation, its continuance would have rendered its purpose futile. The Council regrets that so great demonstration of loyalty to the trade union movement found so little practical appreciation or response on the part of those for whom the sacrifice was made. The Council have no excuses to offer and no apologies to make for the conduct of strike or its termination, and unhesitatingly ask the Conference to endorse the report and approve their action.

The second section is a supplement describing post-strike work and policy of the Council in relation to the mining dispute. It concludes by describing both documents as the record of most momentous, spontaneous and self-sacrificing effort in the history of trade union movement on behalf of a section of its members. The question whether ultimate advantages to the movement are commensurate with the sacrifices involved cannot yet be fully measured, but the Council believe that loyalty, enthusiasm and unselfish devotion shown will, in the light of experience gained, enable the movement to unite and strengthen its forces.—Reuter.

ENSURING PRIVACY IN WIRELESS TELEPHONY

RESEARCHES IN PROGRESS.

RUGBY, January 19.

Official researches are in progress with a view to ensuring privacy for the wireless telephonic service which was recently inaugurated between England and America. A special correspondent of the "Daily Mail" states that the main principle of these experiments consists in transmitting only certain essential vibrations of the human voice. Others are not permitted to pass through the selected transmitters.—B. O. W.

BOMBAY'S NEW PUISNE JUDGE.

KING APPROVES MR. PATKAR'S APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The King has approved the appointment of Mr. Sitaram Sunderrao Patkar as Puisne Judge of the High Court, Bombay, in succession to Sir Lallubhai Shah.—Reuter.

BRITISH OPINION ON JAPANESE ATTITUDE

RUGBY, Jan. 19.

The statement of Japan's attitude towards the Chinese situation which were made by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary are welcomed here. Both statesmen emphasised that, while adhering to the policy of absolute non-interference in the internal administration of China the Japanese Government would always exercise its best care for the protection of the rights and interests of Japan, and her nationals in the neighbouring Republic.

ENTITLED TO PROTECTION.

The Foreign Minister said: "The Japanese nationals in China are entitled to complete protection of their persons and property and to enjoy all guarantees of the International law accepted by the whole civilised world. These elementary rights cannot be abridged or modified by the political or social changes that may take place in China, nor are we informed so far, that any faction there is denying such rights. Obviously control over the activities of lawless elements in various localities, at present, is inadequate: but we hope that such irregularities will be gradually corrected with the restoration of normal conditions."

PRINCE OF WALES AND BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister made an interesting announcement at the above mentioned luncheon that so keen was the Prince of Wales on the British Industries Fair that he had consented to be the chief guest of the Government at the inaugural banquet.—B. O. W.

DETENTION OF M. L. A. WITHOUT TRIAL.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN ASSEMBLY,

PT. MOTILAL TO LEAD THE ONSLAUGHT.

At to-day's meeting of the Legislative Assembly, the Government will be called upon to defend their policy of imprisonment and detention of public men without trial.

The executive of the Congress Committee has decided that Pandit Motilal should move the adjournment of the House to invite a discussion on "the conduct of Government in preventing Mr. S. C. Mitra from attending to his duties as a member of this House and thereby seriously infringing the privileges of this House and depriving the constituency which elected him of its right to be represented in this House."

Mr. V. J. Patel, was unanimously re-elected as the President of the Assembly. The Leader of the House and other responsible party leaders vied with one another in showering tributes upon him, to which the new President gave a fitting reply.

MR. PATEL RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(From Our Special Representative.)

DELHI, Jan. 20.

On the 17th the first ballot for settling the non-official business for the 1st February sitting was held and it has been announced that twelve bills will come up for introduction. The first bill is Mr. N. C. Kelkar's for amending the Land Acquisition Act and the last also happens to be his (this deals with the Society Registration Act for purposes of so extending the definition as to include Societies of political character). Mr. Duraiswamy Iyengar gets the second and fourth places for his bills to amend the Registration Act and the code of Civil Procedure. Mr. Mahomed Yakub also has two bills for amending the Session Act and the regulating and improving law reports. Rai Sahib Harbilas Sarda's is an interesting bill abolishing child marriages. Dr. Sir Gour has two bills for the repeal of Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 1988 and Criminal Procedure Code.

A SIGNIFICANT RESOLUTION.

Among the resolutions, an important and significant one is Mr. Nilkantdas' which demands facilities for the Bengal Political prisoner now in Burma to attend the session and take his oath. Mr. B. Das, that earnest member from Orissa, has the third place for moving his resolution concerning the national demand for tackling the same issue. Mr. Mehta has also an adjournment motion.

MR. PATEL'S CLAIM UNCONTESTED.

Only Mr. Patel has been nominated for the Presidentship. Half a dozen nominations formly to discuss the action of the Government in preventing Mr. S. C. Mitra, a Bengal detenue in jail in Budma, from attending the meetings of the Assembly.—A. P.

"INFRINGING ASSEMBLY'S PRIVILEGES"

PT. MOTILAL'S MOTION TO QUESTION GOVT. CONDUCT,

DELHI, Jan. 20.

Pundit Motilal's motion of adjournment to be moved at tomorrow's meeting of the Assembly will ask for a discussion on the following issue, namely, "The conduct of Government in preventing Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, an elected member of this Assembly, from attending to his duties as a member of this house and thereby seriously infringing the privileges of this house and depriving the constituency which elected him of its right to be represented in this house." Both Mr. Amarnath Dutt and Pundit Nilkantha Das who had balloted resolutions subject to admission by the President have withdrawn them.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt's resolution recommended Government "to take steps to secure the attendance of Mr. S. C. Mitra in the Legislative Assembly during the current session" while Mr. Nilkantha Das recommended the grant of "all facilities to enable Mr. S. C. Mitra to attend to his duties in this Assembly as a member."—A. P.

"COLOUR BAR" POLICY CONDEMNED.

HONEST BRITISHERS SPEAK OUT.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

A letter is now published, dated 22nd December, addressed to Gen. Hertzog drawing his attention to the "growing alarm felt in Britain regarding the policy of the Union of South Africa towards the Natives" in which connection it gives instance of the Colour Bar Bill as condemning the natives to the position of social servitude and describes as equally dangerous "the persistent attempts to repatriate Indian immigrants and to encroach on their rights as free citizens of the British Commonwealth of Nations". Seventeen signatories to the letter include Mr. Lansbury, Lord Olivier and Mr. H. G. Wells.—Reuter.

in behalf of Mr. Patel have been sent and these come from members of various political groups, including the Mussalman block. This shows Mr. Patel's immense popularity and esteem in which he is held. Government also did make up its mind to vote for Mr. Patel. This unopposed return is surely a great honour which he deserves in a rich measure indeed. However one must say that the rumours set up by some interested men sometime ago that one Responsivist leader was in the running for the Presidential chair, have been absolutely unfounded. Mr. Kelkar has an equally important role to play and Mr. Jayakar with his distinguished parts for opposition leadership is in a happy position along with the Independent, Mr. Jinnah to say "why should I be wigged and gowned"

DEPUTY PRESIDENTSHIP

While the President's election has been unanimous, that of the Deputy President will be contested. Messrs. Neogy, Yakub, Sherwani and Suhorwardy are in the run for it. It is understood Mr. Jinnah is favouring Mr. Yakub's claims. If the election is not made a communal question, Mr. Neogy ought to get in in view of his past distinguished record. However, the settlement of this question will be seen tomorrow.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PT. MOTILAL TO MOVE.

DELHI Jan. 20.

Th eExecutive of the Congress Party at to-day's meeting, decided that Pundit Motilal Nehru should move the adjournment of the House at adjournment of the House at to-morrow's meeting of the Assembly to discuss the action of the Government in preventing the entry of Mr. S. C. Mitra, a Bengal detenue in jail in Budma, from attending the meetings of the Assembly.—A. P.

UNANIMOUS ELECTION.

MR. PATEL PRESIDENT OF ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20.

The Legislative Assembly re-assembled this morning formally to elect Mr. V. J. Patel to the Chair. There was a cheerful atmosphere about the House as all parties were unanimously in favour of Mr. Patel's election. The House was fairly full and the Visitors' Gallery attracted a large number of visitors. Exactly at eleven o'clock Mr. Ratnaswami took the Chair. Dr. Suhrawardy was sworn-in.

Mr. Patel was then elected to the Chair amidst cheers, and the Viceroy's approval was announced. He took the Chair amidst acclamation from all sides of the House.

Sir Alexander Muddiman congratulated Mr. Patel and spoke highly of his ability. He said that he was glad that the convention had been observed respect of the unopposed return of the occupant of the Chair and his unanimous election to it. Generations to follow would look to the first occupant of the Chair with justifiable pride.

Other members followed in the same vein.—A. P.

MR PATEL'S REPLY TO CONGRATULATIONS.

NEW PRESIDENT'S ASSURANC TO ASSEMBLY.

DELHI, Jan. 20.

Mr. Patel replying to congratulations

(Continued on next page.)

COMRADE "SAK" IN NAVSARI.

FREEDOM OF TOWN CONFERRED.

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, Jan. 19.

Since early morning Navsari was busy making preparations for the reception of the Great Parsee M.P., Mr. Saklatwala who was returning to his Native place after full 13 years' absence in Europe. Crowds had flocked at the station long before the arrival of the train. The Officers of the Baroda Government from the head of the District down to the clerk were to be seen amongst the citizens joining hands with them in receiving the great Communist. On lighting, he was garlanded by the Vahiwatdar, the President of Municipality and the Head Dastur of the Parsees, the Sheriff of the town and a host of others. Dr. Dordi introduced those present to Mr. Saklatwala, who then drove to his 'camp' at Lunsi Kui in a procession. He was garlanded in many places on the way.

FREEDOM OF TOWN CONFERRED.

There was a most attractive function in the evening and that was to confer on the illustrious exile the freedom of his native town by the "County Council", i.e., the Municipality of Navsari. It deserves credit for its initiative and bold decision, in spite of the futile attempts of some timid citizens. Before driving to the Town Hall for the ceremony, Mr. Saklatwala went to see his aunt Mds. Bamji. The admission to the Town Hall was limited by cards. But The Hall was packed to its utmost capacity and windows and roofs of the surrounding buildings were thronged. The fair Sex vied with the stronger one in their meed of honour to their brother citizen. Mr. Dinshaw Dabu, ex-President of the Municipality was conspicuous by his absence. Mr. Saklatwala arrived exactly at 5 p.m. and was received by the President Mr. Tahmankar. Mr. Tahmankar read the address which welcomed back the great fighter in the cause of the oppressed and the fallen to his own Native town. The address enumerated the manifold Service of the august visitor and wished him a long life to fight the cause so near to his heart. The address was presented in a beautiful silver casket.

NAVSARI'S LEGACY.

Mr. Saklatwala then rose to his feet to reply to the address.

Mr. Saklatwala, in replying (in Gujarati) thanked the Navsari municipality and the promoters of the movement to have honoured him in such an unique way. A life of simplicity was with him a religion and sublimity and it was not ordained to him to receive honours. He said he was proud to be the citizen of Navsari, a town that gave India a Dadabhai and a Tata. In his trying times he always felt his only consolation was his consciousness of being a Parsee citizen of Navsari and that, he was proud to say, always stood him aright in all trials. Whatever he had in him was a proud legacy that he inherited from his ancestors and it was ordained to him to consecrate those abilities in the service of humanity. It was the privilege of the citizens of Navsari to demand an account of whatever good or bad he was doing in a foreign country, and he regarded the address that they had presented that evening as a certificate for his work. Recalling the past history of the town, he was grateful to them for the kindness they extended to his family. His name was associated with many an illustrious name, but he wished they had waited till the evening of his life to see if he had done anything worthy of being placed in the galaxy of so many illustrious personages.

Mr. Saklatwala then dwelt on some glaring aspects of the present-day life. Many an erring humanity believed in first earning enormous wealth and then enjoying all the luxuries of life that that wealth could yield. But fortunately many were now realising that it was not essential to produce wealth in this world. At least that was not the "summum bonum" of life. There was greater amount of happiness and satisfaction to be found in the work of advancing the human welfare than all the hoarded wealth could give.

There were thousands of souls living round about the town of Navsari and men, women and children residing in their huts were all human souls alike to those residing in the palatial buildings of the town. They were all responsible for not sending all the comforts to those cottage doors which they themselves were enjoying. It was their duty to offer equal opportunities in life to all. Mr. Saklatwala hoped they would all strive to promote human happiness by promoting smooth relations between the classes and the masses.

BATTERSEA THANKED.

This over, the President moved a vote of thanks to the people of North Battersea for their firm stand by comrade Saklatwala and communicating the same to the Mayor of that county. The resolution was carried amidst loud cheers. This terminated the function.

GOSPEL OF COMMUNISM.

Then Mr. Saklatwala paid a visit to the local Depressed class Boarding House conducted by the Gujarat Depressed Class Association, and expressed his satisfaction at the work that was done in this direction. Thence he drove straight to the Lunsikui Maidan to the public meeting. Not less than five hundred ladies were present. Dr. Dordi was voted to the chair. Mr. Saklatwala was in his Parsee dress. On rising he received an unprecedented ovation. He spoke in Gujarati and his familiarity with hi mother tongue even after 13 years of exile struck everbody present. He said: "Gentlemen, you are aware that I have addressed a number of meetings but it is a peculiar pleasure to stand this evening before you. Whatever be our link with the people of other nations, there should be all the more greater attraction for our own. A popular adage in English goes to say that to understand each other is to learn to forgive each other; and so long as this is not realised, we go on increasing misunderstanding and unpleasantness.

COMMUNISM NOT FOR EMBARASSMENT.

It is a wrong notion prevalent that the extreme wing of the Socialist Party stands for the embarassment of the Capitalist class. I assure you it is not so. We are just entering a new phase of social, political and economic life and our economic adjustment is not what it was a hundred years ago. We are required to prepare ourselves for the future. Machinery has done us good, no doubt; it has increased our comforts of life. But everything has its good use as well as misuse. It has placed in the hands of a single individual untold powers to control the lives of thousands of human souls. This is the result of a wrong adjustment of our economic life.

All the power that Capital controls emanated from labour, and it was hence that he wanted them to awaken and say to the world that they would manufacture arms and ammunition to protect mankind from wild beasts and not to massacre their fellow human creatures. The World to-day looked askance at India for its amelioration and guidance into the right direction, and it was up to India that she fulfilled that mission—a new role—as the saviours of the world.

GANDHI'S TEACHINGS.

Four years ago, Gandhi's new gospel attracted the attention of the world. But even then he told Gandhiji that his efforts would be futile unless they had labourers with them.

The boycott movement could be taken to its logical and successful conclusion only with the help of the workers. We need not instigate or excite the ignorant workers, but we should awaken consciousness in them to their rights and the potential power that lay in them.

VISIT TO NIGHT SCHOOL.

Even at that late hour, Mr. Saklatwala undertook to visit a night school conducted for the Kaliparaj children who were required to go to the fields to earn their pittance. He enjoyed a hearty chat with the children and put them questions about their condition, wages, etc.

He is leaving for Surat to-morrow morning.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

SURAT, Jan. 20.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatwalla M.P. who arrived at Surat from Navasari by the morning train was given an enthusiastic reception by a large crowd which cheered him vociferously. Mr. Saklatwalla was garlanded by Dr. Ghia, President of the City Congress Committee and was taken to the waiting room. He was introduced to Dr. M. K. Dixit, M.L.C., and President of the Surat Municipality. Among those present on the platform to receive him were Rao Bahadur Bhimabhai Naik, M.L.C., Mr. Kaikhashru Joshi, Mr. Kaikai, Mr. Veraginwala Mahajan, Dr. Abhyankar and other prominent citizens of Surat. Mr. Saklatwalla then drove to the Patidar Ashram Nanpura. He will address a mass meeting in the evening.—Free Press.

KARACHI'S WELCOME TO MR. SAKLATWALA.

COLLECTOR STANDS IN MUNICIPALITY'S WAY.

KARACHI, Jan. 20.

Karachi Municipality has resolved after a good deal of discussion to present address to Mr. Saklatwalla. It was decided to spend Rs. 250 on the function and Mr. Narainadas Anandji, the new member of the Bombay Legislative Council from Karachi City has undertaken to collect the sum, because the President said the Collector would not sanction the expenditure from the municipal funds.—Free Press.

MR. KINCAID'S RETIREMENT.

Mr. C. A. Kincaid, I. C. S., is permitted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to retire from H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service with effect from 7th December last.

MADRAS CONGRESS COUNCIL PARTY.

DIMINUTION IN NUMERICAL STRENGTH.

DUE TO DEFECTIONS FROM PARTY.

MADRAS, JAN. 20.

Sealing arrangements now made for the new Council meeting shows that the Swarajist strength has diminished from forty-seven soon after elections to forty-one. Immediately after election two became Independents. By Mr. Raju's elevation to the Presidential chair the party lost another. Now three Swarajists, Mr. Manikavelu Naiker, Dr. Tajudin and Mr. Sethuratnam Iyer have asked for seats to be allotted in the Independent bloc.—Free Press.

WANTED PIED PIPER

HORDES OF MIGRATING MICE

UNBELIEVABLE CONDITIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Bakers Ville (California).—The Pied Piper is wanted to deal with the plague of migrating mice. Government experts have been summoned to advise the local authorities who describe the conditions as unbelievable. Mice are travelling across the country "like a great moving carpet" in such numbers that traffic is hampered. Motor-cars are sometimes compelled to halt. Residents in the track of mice find their clothes devoured. Poisoned grain has not appreciably lessened the hordes. Consequently poison gas is being employed by experts who attribute the plague to the extermination during the war of such creatures as coyotes, wild cats, and hawks.—Reuter's Special.

DETENTION OF M. L. A. WITHOUT TRIAL.

(Continued from previous page.)

and assurances of support expressed. His grateful acknowledgment of the honour they had done him and hastened to assure them of his complete devotion. His joy was all the greater because he had been supported not only by those who supported him in his election in 1925, but also by those who were then against his election. He assured the Assembly that it would be his constant endeavour to retain that unique confidence which they in their wisdom had thought fit to repose in him. From the brief experience that he had as the occupant of this chair he had found, as he had stated, when he was addressing them last, that anyone who aspired to fill this office with any hope of success must lay aside all that was personal, all that was of party and all that savoured of political predilection, and must subordinate everything to the great interests of the house as a whole. Not that it was possible for anyone always to divest himself so completely of the influence of political associations. He might have his political opinions, he might retain them and he might have his prejudices, but in his general decisions, in the treatment of individual members no trace of them should find any place (applause).

He did not know whether in the past he had lived up to that ideal and whether it would be possible for him to live up to it in the future, but he would endeavour to the best of his abilities to follow the lines he had indicated. He had known them and they had known him, and it was, therefore, needless to appeal to them for co-operation which he knew would be forthcoming from every member of the house in ample measure. But one thing he would ask. If on any occasion anything that he said or did in the discharge of his duties gave offence to any member, he begged of him not to harbour any ill-feeling against him and not to allow misunderstandings to grow, but to come to him and talk the matter over and be done with it.

Concluding, Mr. Patel again thanked them for the great honour—the greatest which it was in the power of the Assembly to confer under the present constitution—and once more assured them of his complete devotion to the House.—A. P.

THE NEW NATIONAL PARTY.

DELHI, Jan. 20.

It is understood that the new National Party formed yesterday consists for present of the following fifteen members:—Lala Lajpatrai, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Kelkar, Sir Harisingh Gour, Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru, Mr. Birla, Dr. Moonje, Mr. Aney, Mr. B. Das, Kumar Rananjaya Singh, Pandit Thakar Das, Lala Rangbeharilal, Mr. Mukundsingh and Mr. Harbilas Sarda.—A. P.

AGENDA OF OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

CURRENCY AND TARIFF BILLS TO BE INTRODUCED.

Sir Alexander Muddiman made in the Assembly the following statement in respect of the course of official business during the next week. On monday 24th, His Excellency the Viceroy will address the Assembly, and no business will be taken on that date. On Tuesday 25th, the house will first proceed to the election of members to the Public Accounts Committee. Motions will next be made for leave to introduce bills to amend the Nigotiable Instruments Act 1881, Indian Securities Act 1920, Code of Civil Procedure 1908, (Section 115) Indian Limitation act 1906, and Indian registration act 1905, and the following bills which have already been published under rule 16 of the Indian Legislative Rules will be introduced—namely (1) Currency Bill (2) Gold Standard and Reserve Bank of India Bill (3) Imperial Bank of India (amendment) Bill (4) Steel Protection Bill (5) Bill further to amend the Indian Merchants Shipping Act 1923, and (6) Bill further to amend the Indian Incometax Act 1922.

Motion will then be made that the Gold Standard and the Reserve Bank of India Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon. On Wednesday 26th any business left over from Tuesday will be taken first. Thereafter, a motion will be made for leave to introduce a bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, in order to require Security for costs to be given by the appellant in certain second appeals, and a motion will be made to refer to the Select Committee, the steel protection bill.

On Thursday 27th, after the disposal of any business left over from the privious day, a motion will be made for leave to introduce a bill further to amend the code of Civil Procedure for the purpose of facilitating the execution of decrees and orders and for other purposes. Thereafter, a motion will be made to refer to the Select Committee Indian Incometax (amendment) Bill. There will be no meeting of the House on Friday 28th, or Saturday 29th.—A. P.

A HAPPY BEGINNING!

UNTOUCHABLES ALLOWED TO TEMPLES.

HIGH CLASS HINDUS BANISH CLASS PREJUDICE.

DACCA, Jan. 20.

At the puja ceremony performed in Bajrajogini in Vikrampur, attended by several thousands of villagers of all castes, more than a thousand untouchables were allowed to enter the temple and participate in all puja rites hitherto denied them. High class Hindus took water and sweets served by untouchables. Speeches were made to do away with untouchability as an important step towards national unity.—Free Press.

SENSATION AT INDORE.

RELIGIOUS PREACHER ARRESTED

INDORE, Jan. 19.

The Secretary, Arya Samaj, Indore, wires:—

"Ummedsingh Bhajnik of the Shreemad Daynand Anathalaya, Agra who preached in Hindu Sabha meetings and elsewhere, was arrested under section 153-A by the police yesterday in a private house. This is the first instance when a Hindu preacher has been arrested in the State. The rumour goes that the arrest has been made with the approval of the Cabinet. The hearing has begun to-day in the Court of the Second Magistrate who is a Mohammedan."

REPEAL OF REGULATION 3 OF 1818.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY.

DELHI, Jan. 19.

As the result of the ballot held to-day for non-official resolutions on 3rd February Mr. V. V. Jogiah Pantulu has drawn the first place with a resolution for the repeal of Regulation III of 1818. His motion reads: "That having regard to the present political situation and the expression of a strong desire on the part of all sections of the Indian people and the grave injustice involved in Government's action based on exparte and interested information, this Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council the repeal of Bengal Regulation III and similar regulations in force in other provinces of India, and urges upon him the bare justice of an immediate release of all political detenues or of giving them at least the opportunity of exculpating themselves and proving themselves to be altogether innocent of the charges if any levelled against them and (b) the grant of an amnesty to all political prisoners now undergoing imprisonment.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

The next resolution ballotted was by Mr. Bhabendra Chandra Roy for the release of political prisoners. It runs: "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he be pleased (a) to order the unconditional release of all such convicted or undertrial political prisoners in Indian jails as have not been held guilty in an open-trial by any court of law or charged with any act of violence and all political detenues whose trial in a court of law is not contemplated (b) to order the release of all other political prisoners convicted, or under-trial, if not held guilty by a Committee consisting of two members elected by the Legislative Assembly and two others nominated by Government and presided over by an Indian member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor-General."

Mr. B. Das has drawn the third place with a resolution reaffirming the national demand as passed by a majority on 8th September 1925 and recommending to the Governor-General in Council that he be pleased to give immediate effect to the same.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt has a motion urging Government to take steps to secure the attendance of Mr. S. C. Mitra in the Legislative Assembly during the current session. Mr. Gayaprasad Singh has a resolution for the reduction of postal rates.

SWARAJ RESOLUTION.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer comes next with the following motion:—"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council to convey the following resolution to His Majesty's Government: This Assembly is of opinion that India is fit for complete Swaraj, and, therefore, the Statutory Commission should not be appointed to enquire into the question of further Reforms inasmuch as such an enquiry will be a reflection of India's fitness for Swaraj; (b) that immediate steps be taken to hold a Round Table Conference in London or Delhi, with representatives of the Indian people half of whom should be elected by this Assembly and the other half by the Indian National Congress to meet the representatives of His Majesty's Government to discuss and settle the question of Swaraj for India." Lastly, Kumar Ganganand Singh has also a motion for a Round Table Conference.—A.P.

CASE AGAINST CHASMAWALA.

SURAT LACE MERCHANT'S EVIDENCE.

THANA, Jan. 19.

The hearing of the case against Chasmawala and his Gang was resumed to-day at 12 p.m. Gulam Mahomed, the complainant in case No. 6, deposed that he owns an embroidery shop at Clock tower Surat. On 10th October, 1925, he closed his shop at 7 p.m. with three padlocks. Next morning, he was informed by his servant that somebody had removed those padlocks and had slipped in the chain a new small one.

On going there he found that paper boxes containing laces were scattered about and t at property worth about 1000 rupees was stolen. Two months later, he was asked by the Police to go to Bandra where some clue to the theft was found. From Bandra he went to Poona, where the property was disposed of. Accused No. 1 pointed out the marwaris shop where the property was lying, and I identified the same. On the day when the theft was committed, two Hindus had gone to his shop at noon apparently to purchase laces. But without striking any bargain they went away saying they would come after taking their khana. The witness identified Chasmawala as being one of them.

The witness was cross-examined by accused 1 and Chasmavala but their cross-examination was too vague and aimless two other witnesses were examined in connection with this case and they corroborated the complainant. The case was adjourned at 2-30 p.m. and will be taken up to-morrow at 11-30 a.m.

ART IN SURAT.

(Continued from page 6.)

place, of local importance and use. The efforts for the collection, selection and display of the exhibits for the museum should be, he recognises, so concentrated as to be of active guidance to the art-craftsmen of the city and to those who, as students of Indian art, are creating or trying to create the demand for the art-crafts and to the merchants who are, or could be, working as distributing agents. The necessary preliminary survey has been undertaken, the building, however small, is already provided and the nucleus of the amount necessary for the collection of the exhibits for the museum has been offered by the Municipality. This ought to be sufficient for the right beginning.

ART-CRAFTSMEN.

A competent and representative committee with a competent graduate with artistic inclination as Secretary responsible for the efficient administration and management of the museum would soon build it up as an established fact for the city. Only, the enlightened representatives of the city, sensitive to its artistic tradition and culture, must make up their minds. And the Municipality must recognise its responsibility for the future of the art-craftsmen and their merchants who form an appreciable percentage of the population and of the rate-payers of the city. If that is done none can or need dispute the immense possibilities for the artistic advancement and, therefore, the general welfare of the City. For Surat is still, fortunately, in many ways, the city for the art-craftsman.

COMMISSIONER KELLY

GOES ON 8 MONTHS' LEAVE.

Mr. P. A. Kelly, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, Bombay is granted, with effect from 26th March next, leave on average pay for 5 months and 25 days followed by leave on half average pay for such a period as will bring total period of leave to 8 months.

TOWARDS FORMATION OF MINISTRY

PARTY LEADERS BUSY BARGAINNING

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

It is understood that, in connection with the formation of a Ministry in Bengal, Sir Provash Mittra wrote to Sir Abdur Rahim that (i) no minister should initiate or support any legislation or policy to which half the number of non-Swarajist Moslems or half the number of non-Swarajist Hindus objected, and (ii) during the life-time of the present Council there should be no legislation or provision for special communal electorate in any Municipality, District Board, Local Board, or in the University.

Sir Abdur Rahim replied that the first condition meant that the Ministers would be dominated either by 19 Moslem members or by five or six Hindu members of the Council. That was an unsound proposition to which he could not assent. As regards the second condition, separate representation on Municipal, District and Local Boards was the declared policy of the Moslems in Bengal and it had been accepted and was being acted upon in many cases. It was not possible for him to accept a proposition running counter to the policy to which his community attached so much importance. A matter of such importance had to be discussed at a joint conference of communal leaders and he was ready bring about such conference if Sir Provash agreed.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

A Reception and an informal Investiture was held at the Government House, Bombay on Thursday the 20th January.

THE CURRENCY FRAUD.

MR. MADON'S REPLY TO "TIMES OF INDIA."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Times of India" in a Note on its leader page on the 6th inst. charged me with hurling disreputable language at honourable men, because I according to it accused the Government of fraud and of something nothing short of pick-pocketting. In a letter dated the 12th, I pointed out what I said and why, but your contemporary has declined to print my letter on the excuse that it was too long, although it has been printing even longer letters from men who favour Is. 6d. I would, therefore, ask you to be good enough to insert the enclosed letter in your widely read columns, so that your readers may see that it is not I but the Lords of the British Treasury years ago that considered the appreciation of the rupee a fraud. They will also see what justification I have for saying that the present Currency manipulation is tantamount to picking the pockets of the cultivator.

Thanking you in advance.—Yours, etc.

B. F. MADON.

BOMBAY Jan. 19.

To the Editor of "The Times of India."

Sir,—On my return from Calcutta my attention has been drawn to a report of my speech at the Albert Hall on the 3rd inst. The report as it stands would leave your readers to imagine that I was trying to rise racial issue. What I did was to quote to the meeting the verdict of the Lords of the British Treasury as far back as 1879 when the first proposals for raising the exchange value of the Rupee were put forward by the Indian Government. Commenting on these proposals the Lords of the Treasury said:

"It appears to my Lords that the Government of India in making the present proposals lay themselves open to the same criticisms as are made upon Governments which have depreciated their currencies. In general, the object of such Governments is to diminish the amount they have to pay to their creditors. In the present case, the object of the Indian Government appears to be to increase the amount they have to receive from their taxpayers. My Lords fail to see any real difference in the character of the two transactions. The plan is open to the objection that it alters every contract and every fixed payment in India. It may relieve the Indian Government, (also relieve) Civil Servants and the Englishmen who are serving or working in India and who desire to remit money to England, and Englishmen who have money placed or invested in India which they wish to remit to England. But this relief will be at the expense of the Indian taxpayer, and with the effect of increasing every debt or fixed payment in India including debts but by dyots to moneylenders, while its effect will be materially qualified, so far as the Government are concerned, by the enhancement of the public obligations in India which have been contracted on silver basis."

I pointed out to my audience that the attempt to raise the exchange value of the rupee artificially was condemned not only by me and those who think like me to-day, but that it was condemned 50 years ago by men who cannot by any stretch of the imagination be charged with trying to hamper or subvert the British Government in India. I also pointed out that this very high authority considered the depreciation of Currency by needy Governments, and the appreciation of it as proposed by the Indian Government as both of the same character, and added that it meant that both were frauds, because trying to reduce the amount one has to pay to his creditors without his knowing it is a frand. If you or any of your readers consider this a wrong word to use for what the Lords of the Treasury describe above. I shall be very glad to know what the right word for it is.

I then pointed out to my audience that according to the same high authority such raising of the Rupee would benefit every Englishman serving or working in India or having investments in India, and that at the expense of the Indian taxpayer and the Indian ryot. In this connection I pointed out the "profits" on Exchange that the Government and these Englishmen made were really money that came out of the pockets of the producer, that there were three ways of getting money from a man (1) with his knowledge and with his consent i.e., as a gift (2) with his knowledge and without his consent i.e. by robbery and (3) without his knowledge and without his consent i.e. picking his pockets, and that the way that money was being taken out of the pockets of the producer through exchange manipulation really amounted to picking his pockets. I see that you resent this, and say that this disreputable language hurled at honourable men shows that the case of the men who do it is bad. There can be no question of my charging Sir Basil Blackett or the Government with picking the pockets of the cultivator for their own benefit. It is, therefore, all the more necessary that they should be made to see the character of their currency manipulations in its true light. If you do not agree with my description of the action of taking money from the producer without his knowledge and without his consent, will you be good enough to say how you would describe this thing?

The last few years seem to have ushered in a new dispensation in which dishonesty and fraud are no longer such when they can be perpetrated in the name of Currency. Hence we have seen other honourable men—European economists and European statesmen—so to say actually falling on the necks of Germany and admiring its courage for going to the Gold Standard with a new Gold unit after it had gone insolvent, and paid not even a pie in the Rupee to its creditors. If an individual had done that no words would be considered too strong for him. Currency manipulation in Germany defrauded all its creditors, the one now being attempted in India will defraud all debtors, and it is necessary that Government members and all other supporters of the 1s. 6d. ratio should see the truth in all its nakedness, because if they see it, I have no doubt that as honourable men they would think it their duty to refrain from a policy so fraudulent in its consequences to the producers of India.

You might say that I was begging the whole question, because it was not the producer from whom the money came that gave the exchange profits to Government and to Englishmen serving or working in India or with investments in India. If so, I shall be much obliged if you can show from whose pockets come the 4 or 5 crores of profits that Government claims to make if exchange is allowed to remain at 1s. 6d.—Yours, faithfully.

B. F. MADON.

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.

SIGNIFICANCE OF NEW DELHI.

A SIGN OF GROWING RESPONSIBILITY.

"GUARDIAN" ON BENGAL MINISTRY.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The Manchester Guardinan in an editorial on the opening of the Council House at New Delhi says:—"It is historic occasion and if the clear daylight of Delhi helps the supreme Government to see all the Provinces in India in their just proportions, the change will be worth the outlay of many millions spent. It is something too that we have shown confidence in peaceful settlement of Indian problem by moving India's capital out of reach of the British Navy. Let us hope old suspicions between the Hindus and Mohammedans may vanish in the new atmosphere. If they do, Council House may soon see the ratification of the constitution under which the supreme Government in India admits its responsiblity to the elected representatives of Indian people. Meanwhile the decisive defeat of the Swarajists in Bengal on the vote for Ministers' salaries seems to bring that date nearer. The Swarajist policy of refusing to be Ministers or allow anyone else to be Ministers under the Montagu scheme seems a dangerous mistake calculated to postpone the coming of Swaraj or jeopardise the success of Swaraj when it arrives. If Self-Government came to India by revolutionary measures such as Swarajists still affect to contemplate, there might be a sudden end to the new Council House and all it stands for.—Reuter.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S OFFER ACCEPTED.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The Administrative Committee of the National Liberal Federation has accepted the offer of Mr. Lloyd George to provide a sum sufficient to enable a full sighting line to be placed in the field at the next election. It is understood that the sum approximates to three hundred thousand sterling, and that a further fifty thousand annually will be devoted from Mr. Lloyd George's fund to the new headquarters and for the other party purposes. The meeting passed a resolution demanding the resignation of Mr. Vivian Phillipps and other members of the Liberal organising Committee.—Reuter.

NEW BRITISH LOAN

APPLICATIONS FOR 210 MILLION STERLING RECEIVED.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The Treasury announces that applications for the consolidated loan amounts to 2 million sterling of which 81 million is new money and the remainder conversions.—Reuter's Special.

A Reuter message of 29th December gave details of the loan as under:—

"The prospectus is issued of the 4 per cent. Consolidated Loan, issued at 85 per cent. and redeemable at par in 1957. Government will undertake for the decade 1927-37, as long as the price of the loan is at or below par, to apply monies at the rate of £2,500,000 annually to the purchase of the loan in the market for cancellation. Holders of 5 per cent. Treasury Bonds due on 1st February, 1927, and 5 per cent. and 4 per cent. War Bonds due on the 1st October, 1927, may convert at the rates, respectively of £177 15sh., £124 5sh., £118, of Consolidated Loan for each £100 of nominal Bonds."

MR. MARTIN DENOHOE DEAD

FAMOUS JOURNALIST AND WAR CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Death has occurred of Mr. Martin Donohoe.—Reuter's Special.

Martin Henry Donohoe whose death is announced was a famous Journalist and War Correspondent. He was the Paris Correspondent of London "Daily Chronicle." He had seen service in various theatres of War and Military fronts in the East and West. In the Turkish Revolution of 1909, he witnessed the taking of Constatinowle and was the first Journalist to interview the New Sultan of Turkey.

STABILISING MUNICIPAL FINANCE

RETRENCHMENT OF THE STAFF URGED.

DISCUSSION ON BUDGET ESTIMATE

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday approved of the suggestion of the Estimates Committee to erect six bathing places in the E. F. and G. Wards in the current year and also agreed to grant a plot of land at Dadar for the opening of People's Free Reading Room and Library at a nominal rate of Rs. 20 per square yard. The debate on the budget estimates for 1927-28 was then continued and several members suggested different remedies to stabilise the municipal finance and improve the administration, but the discussion is likely to take two more days, before amendments on the budget estimates are considered.

BACK BAY REPORT.

Referring to the recommendation of the Back Bay Inquiry Committee to share some responsibility of losses by the Municipal Corporation, Mr. K. F. Nariman said that it was an impudent report and a most absurd and fantastic suggestion, since the Corporation had nothing to do with the losses.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

Discussion was then resumed on the budget estimates for 1927-28.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot took a pessimistic view and said the Corporation expected to realise only Rs. 7 lacs against Rs. 40 lacs from their Development Scheme which they expected. Referring to the Drainage Scheme in the north of the city he said that although Dr. Viegas complained of the delay, it was Dr. Viegas only who had not expected the completion and he hoped Dr. Viegas now would help the committee to expedite the completion of the scheme.

Dr. Viegas:—It is absolutely travesty of truth. (Laughter.)

Continuing Mr. Arbuthnot said one third of their revenue would go in the payment of sinking fund and interest. Out of Rs. 350 lacs Rs. 115 lacs, would go towards these charges. The question before the Corporation was how to reduce interest and sinking fund charges and he advised the Corporation not to raise further loans for some years to come. Their retrenchment officer had recommended to restrict the programme of loan works to Rs. 4 crores. Although the restricted programme was in existence for two years, they had made no reduction in interest or sinking fund charges. Finally he advised to sell the plots of land under the Development Scheme and not to wait for better times.

DEFECTS IN LIGHTING.

Dr. M. C. Javle complained of the absence of proper lighting arrangement in the north of the city which had accelerated crimes in the Worli, Mahim and Dadar divisions.

HEAVY BURDEN ON TAX-PAYER.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said their incidence of taxation was the heaviest in India or for the matter of that in any part of the world. The administration of the Municipality though in the hands of 106 wiseacres guided by a Commissioner from the heaven born service was in no way better than the administration of a third class Indian state. There, he said, a 'Diwan' or an administrator of a third class state would have done much better for his state than what 106 corporators had done for the city. The necessities of the city affecting health and life were untouched while unnecessary schemes like Mahim Park were undertaken. The victoria owners had disposed off 400 victorias during the last year owing to heavy wheel tax while many stall holders in municipal markets had closed down their business because they could not pay heavy rents. The heavy taxation was due to their payment of interest on loan charges and he urged the house to reduce the loan charges and also turn their attention to their staff which was over paid and over staffed.

WHO IS A GENTLEMAN?

PATNA POLICE OFFICER'S DEFINITION

PATNA, Jan. 20.

Addressing the cadets of the Police Training College, Mr. Swain, Inspector General of Police, enjoined upon them to be gentlemen in the true sense of the term. He defined gentleman as a man of fine feelings and chivalrous instincts; a man who is curteous, generous, noble; a man who will not inflict unnecessary pain, distress, discomforts or annoyance to others. Referring to bribery and corruption, Mr. Swain said he wanted them to lead public opinion in the matter of honesty. He begged of them not to be tempted by accursed money. He knew the difficulties they would have to undergo. He knew that children would take them to be fools to throw away money when it could be easily got. But he was sure their grandchildren would look upon them as gentlemen—real gentlemen.—Free Press.

NEW STRONG MAN OF CHINA

CHIANG KAI-SHEK, LEADER OF REVOLUTIONISTS.

HIS "THREE PEOPLE'S PRINCIPLES.

China ha sa new strong man, a new conquering fgeneta. The old names fade, and out of Chiang Kai-shek leader of revolutionary Canton's armies. In less than three months, starting from the isolated province of Canton, down toward the Equator wher oranges grow, he has led his little army thousand miles to the north, across mountain passes that have no railway and hardly any road; wiped out Wu Pei-fu, who had been one of China's big men for five years, and captured Hankow and Wuchang, the great industrial citie sin the heart of China To-day he is master of half of China. In all the long centuries of Chinese history there is no parallel for this amazing series of sudden victories, writes Lewis S. Gannets in the New York "Times."

The first and most extragordinary thing about Chiang Kai-shek, as a Chinese military leader, is that he would refuse to accept any interpretation of his successes in terms of his own character. He represents a party, and his Kuomintang soldiers, trained in a school of politics as well as in a military academy, are like nothing else in China. When I asked him what he though of Feng Yuhsiang, the Christian General whose North-western army flirts with the Nationalists in the South, he answered: "You cannot tell anything about an army by looking at its General. You must look into it and see what kind of men makes up the ranks." I doubt whether such an answer would have occurred to any other of China's thousand generals.

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

I asked him, when we began our interview, for a short autobiography, and he wrote it out as the interpreter t unslated his remarks into English. But it looked very brief in Chinese characters, and the interpreter reduced it to this imple chronicle. "Born in Chekiang Province, educated at Paotingfu Military Academy and in Japan, with Sun Yat-sen since the revolution." Later I gleaned a few facts to fll the chinks. He was born in 1888 in a tinq village near Feng-wha; his father died when he was a baby, and his mother brought him up among her relatives, who were Ningjo tradesmen. In 1906 he won one of the forty Chekiang scholarships to the new national military academy, where the decaying Mnchu dynasty was trying, too late, to build a modern Western-style army. A year later his instructors sent him to study further in Japan. Those were the days, just after the Russo-Japanese War, when thousands of Chinese crossed the Yellow Sea to study in Nippon: they still counted the Mikado's people as brothers, of their own race.

C'L!-UuY' gd'hl- frpaN

IN THE DAYS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The revolution of 1911, called him home, with others of China's young enthusiasts. The republic gave him command of a bridge of Shanghai troops, and for a time he drilled them conscientiously. But he lost interest, and for two years he lived the life of a typical old-style Chinese officer. He drank, he gamed, he frequented singsong houses, sometimes he would be away for weeks. Those were disillusioning days for ardeent young men: Yuan Shih-kai was moulding the republic into something very like a new monarchy. Leader of vain revolutionary movements for decades, Sun Yat-Sen, Yuan's predecessor in the Presidency raised the standard of revolt in 1913: Chiang joined him and ever since his destinies have been intimately linked with those of the "father of the republic."

For ten years he was a minor officer—his only outstanding achievement being a venture in speculative exchange, which, according to the stories, netted him a million dollars all of which he turned over to Dr. Sun. Finally, in 1923, Dr. Sun appointed him head of the new Whampoa Military Academy, across the river from Canton. Dr. Sun had tried, all through that decade to make Canton the base for a real revolution in China. Sometimes he had seemed to make progress: but alway he had been compelled to depend uponunreliable mercenery troops. In 1922, Dr. Sun, disgusted by the joint demonstration of the foreign fleet before the Canton Custom House, too glad to assist; Chaing Kai-shek went turned to Russia for help. Russia was only to Moscow for a few months' study, and Michael Borodin went to Canton, Borodin has had much to do with the subsequent successes of the Canton Government. Russia later sent military experts to as ist Chiang at Whampoa, and the foreigners in Canton believe that she also sent guns and ammunition. The fear which most foreigners in China feel for the Canton group is largely dut to this acceptance of Russian aid.

GRCWTH OF SUCCESS.

Out of Whampoa has grown Chiang's national success. With the aid of General Gallant (one of Borodin's assistants) and a small subsidy he trained a corps of boys to be officers in China's future Nationalist Army. He insisted upon boys—no one over 25 need apply. And he built up a corps of lads ready to die for China and Sun Yat-Sen and Chiang Kai-shek. He trained them to shoot straight and to goose-step. And he also drilled them in the "Three People's Principles" which are the basis of whas, tince the leader's death, has become known as Sun Yat-senism.

The Three Principles are variously translated. The Mayor of Canton, son of old Wu Ting-fang, so long the Chinese Minister to Washington, says they mean government of, by, and for the people. Others define them as nationalism, democracy and socialism. But China is a long, long way from democracy or socialism, to-day, and essentially they are understood as the movement which has so stirred the youth of China. Dr. Sun ended life in a blaze of popularity because his last years were devoted to a passionate campaign to rouse China to smash the "unequal treaties" which give the white foreigners their dofinant position in the yellow man's country.

Chiang Kai-shek's name first floated into familiarity in the treaty ports of the North ming, who had long held the northern half of Canton Province, and forced him to flee on a warship. While in the North he discovered a conspracy of his capital. His little force agandoned the cities they had just won, turned homeward and routed the mercenarise who had taken possession of Canton in their absence, then retraced their steps and in another brillian campaigun defeated Chiung Ching-ming a second time, storming Waichow, a walled and fortified city which had never been captured by storm since the T'ang Dynasty, a thousand years before.

Chiang' Dare-to-Di. Corp dashed single file through a narrow opening in the face of machine-with fire, leaving hundreds behind but capturing the town. Military science in China is a game like chess, and the players usually obey the rules: Chiang defied the rules, outraging his adversaries but winning the day. Some give the credit to his Russian advisers.

A MOODY SOUL.

Chiang is a moody, tempestuous soul. He has proved himself as an administrator, but his nerves fray. Every few months he is likely to vanish from Whampoa, and rest his soul in some Budhist retreat n the mountains. But for six months after storming Wachow he devoted himself to building up an officer's corps for Canton's armises. There were relics of a dozen mercenary bands in the province, nominally loyal to the Kuomingtang Party Government which Chiang had helped to install, but really loyal only to the leaders who paid them. Chiang filtered his Whampoa cadets into these armies, and sent civilian missionaries of Sun Yatsenism to preach the nationalist gospel. Most Chinese troops, when captured, turn about and fight for their conquerors; Chiang refuses to incorporate such uncertain units and boasts that his own soldiers are so thoroughly indoctrinated that if any of them are cawtured they will, instead of fighting for their adversaries, set about converting them.

A VICTORIAIOUS ARMY.

At any rate Shiang's Whampoa-trained troops have walked through every army with which they have come in contact, and have won a reputation as men who are not afraid of fighting against odds. With half China already under their flag, and with sympathetic party units hoping for their advent in every city of the country, they and their leaders are a force to be reckoned with.

"What do the Russians actually do here" I aswed Chiang Kai-hek.

He smiled, but all he said was, we employ some of them to help in technical training of various kinds."

Later, he added: "Ours is part of a world revolution, and we can use people from any nation if they sympathize with and are ready to serve our nation. Russia, in general, has treated China better than the other nations. She has given up extraterritornality, renounced territorial ambitions, and cancelled her unequal treaties, and we like the Russians who have been here at Canton."

But two months later by a sudden coup de-etat, he rounded up most of the Russians in Canton and deposited them on an outbound ship. They had been playing too lively a part in stirring up extermism on board one of the shipps of canton's navy.

"Whtt do you look forward to?" I ask him. "What will be the out, come of this Canton movement?"

"We will join with the Kuomintang members in other provinces and unite China," he answered briskly.

"That's a large order," I said.

"Yes, but we'll do it," came the reply. "We have just begun. To-day for the first time since 1921 this Province of Canton is united. (This was in February.) It is the busiest and richest province in China, with more people, in it than all England. We have proved our strength by boycotting British goods since the massacre on Shamien last June (when British and French machine gunners shot down fifty-three Chinese (paraders) and patriots everywhere are looking to us. Three other provinces have already made overtures to us. Others will follow. We may not need to fight much! we will organise. Perhaps within a year we shall start our Northern expedition, for the Kuomintang is strong on the Yangtze River and we have many calls f r help."

It seemed an impossibly rosy pictur then, but Chiang has already accomplished more than he predicted.

"Yes," I said "but what then?"

"We will cancel the unequal treaties and set China free."

I raised my eyebrows.

"It will not be difficult," he went on. "In one, two, at most three years it will be done." And, to be sure, Canton has already begun to revise her customs duties without consulting foreign powers.

"What do you mean by the 'unequa treaties'?" I persisted. "Do you expect to recover rule of Shanghai and get Hongkong back from Great Britain?"

He waved me aside. "Those are political questions; they will settle themselves when China is unified. Unity is our first job Extraterritorriality and customs control will, of course, go before we recover Hongkong."

And then he began t cateshize me keenl about America's attitude towards China Japan. "Your statesmen talk in a more friendly way" he said, "but in the end they sign the same treaties as the British and the Japanese, and we like an attitude of straightforward opposition better."

There was no questing the sincerity and intensity of the man as a Chinese patriot. But can he work with other men? Is he really a party man, a co-operator, o just another personal dictator Strong men have risen and fallen interminably in China since the volution. Will Chiang go the way of the rest, or is he a strong man come to stay—a man who understands how to work with a national party and move from military dictatorship toward a measure of democracy? I do not know; but his prophecies of military successes, which seemed so swollen last Winter, have proved uncanuily accurate. z

CENTRAL BANK FOR INDIA.

SUPPLEMENT TO AUTOMATIC CURRENCY.

MR. SHROFF'S BAN ON POLITICIANS.

In a meeting held under the auspices of Sydenham College Banking Association, at the College premises, on Wednesday evening, Mr. A. D. Shroff discussed the problem of the establishment of a central bank in India. Several students of the College attended and Mr. A. G. Gray, the Manager of the Bank of India Ltd., was in the Chair.

HONEST AND AUTOMATIC SYSTEM.

At the outset, Mr. Shroff deplored the fact that currency and banking were regarded by many people as abstruse and dry as dust. However they were the most impo tant problems with which the life of a nation was directly connected. Mr. Shroff here paid a tribute to the Currency League for the very useful and valuable work the League was doing. He, however, did not like the idea that the League should concentrate too much attention on a single side of the currency reform. Dwelling upon the relation between Currency and Banking, the speaker pointed out that they were interdependent and very closely connected with each other. Proceeding he said that India wanted an honest and automatic system of currency and it was impossible to have that sort of currency unless it was supplemented by a Central Bank. By honest system he meant a system that would have no grounds for suspicion and by an automatic system, he meant a system closely responding to the requirements of the country.

CENTRAL BANK AND CURRENCY.

For the smooth working of the Currency, Mr. Shroff suggested that the Currency should be entrusted to a Centranl Bank adequately armed with all the resources. The power of issuing fresh notes was a very potent power in the economic life of a nation and the speaker contended that it should rest in the hands of a central national bank. Coming to the export business, he pointed out that the existing banks in India were not competent, in times of business rush, to discount the bills rapidly, owing to the stringency of currency. The establishment of a central bank, he remarked, would avert all those contingencies and would establish confidence.

THE POSITION OF IMPERIAL BANK.

Commenting upon the composition of the Imperial Bank, Mr. Shroff observed that, that bank was not run on the lines of the Central Bank of England. The shareholders of the Imperial Bank were reluctant to take the bank as a public concern—the fact that was abundantly manifest when the Alliance Bank went into liquidation. The speaker then answered several objections of the critics, brought against the establishment of a Central Bank. Some people contended that time was not ripe in India to possess a central bank because they had not got the net-work of smaller banks throughout the country. Mr. Shroff pointed out that it was a fallacious contention. He was sure that the starting of a Central Bank would inspire confidence among the capitalists and a net-work of small banks would be automatically spread.

BAN ON POLITICIANS.

The speaker then explained at length the general nature of the manageme. of such a bank. By a curious set of argumen. he debarred politicians from having any control over that bank. The Central bank, he concluded, must not be influenced by political opinion in the country.

ECONOMICS AND BANKING.

Mr. A. G. Gray, while winding up the speaker's remarks, explained with illustrations how the Government could maintain the equilibrium of currency by means of inflation and deflation. Proceeding he observed that he would prefer professors and students of economics to guide the destinies of a bank, to professional business. He, as a businessman, had made sure that his class was not the only competent class to manage the affairs of a bank.

A vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

WHAT RAISES PRICE IN INDIA.

SIR BASIL'S DEFENCE OF 18D. RATIO.

STABILITY NEEDED MOST

DELHI, Jan. 19.

Professor Chablani gave to-day an interesting lecture on the ratio question at St. Stephen's College, Delhi. Sir Basil Blackett who presided made a short speech on the occasion reviewing Professor Chablani's observation. He said:—"I am confident that all represent in this hall this evening will desire that I should express to Professor Chablani our grateful appreciation of his interesting and well-argued address. India owes a deep obligation to those thoughtful economists, among whom he is a shining light, who whether here or in the recent occasion of the Indian Economic Conference at Calcutta have ignored shibboleths and slogans and brought the searchlight of scientific study to bear upon the recommendations of the Currency Commission. It is largely due to their efforts that India has been saved from being entirely stampeded by the cry unreasoned and, when examined, exceptionally unreasonable that 1/4 is good for India because the Government wants 1/6.

RATIO NOT THE DETERMINING FACTOR.

Nothing can be made dameging to India's true interests, material, social and political, than the habit of accepting partisan slogans at their face-value and forgetting the need of a cold and scientific study of facts. I am grateful to Professor Chablani for bringing out so clearly the truth that the ratio is only one and by no means almost the most important factor in determining prices. am particularly struck by the figures which he gave in regard to the movements of Index Numbers of food grains which have, as he points out, risen from 138 in November 1924 to 150 in September 1926 in spite of the rise during the same period in the exchange value of the rupee from about 1/4½ gold to 1/6 gold.

BOMBAY CURRENCY SCHOOL.

It has always seemed to me extraordinary that the Bombay Currency School should spend so much ingenuity in trying to prove that the 1/6 ratio is damaging to the agriculturist. The truth is that what damages the agriculturist most is instability, and what he needs most is stability. During the period of instability he is invariably mulcted by the middlemen of an imporatant portion of the fair price of his produce, not necessarily because the middleman is profiteering at his expense but simply because the middleman is forced by instability to become a speculator and has to protect himself against losses due to instability. The last two years of the stability of exchange have also done much to enable the agriculturists in India, as elsewhere, to get a price for his produce more in accordance with the normal value of agricultural relatively to other produce.

A REFRESHING CRITICISM!

I do not, of course, agree with everything that Professor Chablani has said. It is, however, refreshing to find oneself criticised for unduly expanding currency in 1923-24 and 1924-25. But I doubt if this criticism gives due weight to the exceptional stringency in the money market in 1923-24 in spite of the large additions then made to currency. Professor Chablani's statement that more menipulation, and not less, would have been needed to maintain 1/4 is, of course, true. But I think the Government can justify the claim that by intervening to the extent they did to expand currency in the period in question, they did no more than was necessary to prevent stringency from leading to really dangerous consequences.

TARIFFS & RISE IN PRICES.

I was much interestd in Professor Chablani's observations in regard to the 1/6 exchange in counteracting the effects of the tariff in raising prices. This point certainly deserves a little examination. Undoubtedly the rise in exchange from 1/4 before the War to 1/6 now has had some influence in counteracting the rise in prices during that period. If, however, we are comparing the Index Number for wholesale prices in India with similar Index Numbers for Great Britain and the United States, it would be necessary to examine to what extent increases in the tariff in these countries have effected prices. India is not the only country where tariff is higher now than it was in 1914.

THE THREE FACTORS THAT RAISE PRICES.

The rise in prices in India may, I think be said to be due to three factors. The first is what I may call a secular tendency of prices to rise in India. In the period from 1898 to 1914, if we take 100 as the Index Number of wholesale prices in India and in the United Kingdom, the figures rose in India from 100 in 1898 to 153 in 1914 while in the United Kingdom it rose from 100 to 133 in 1914. I do not think that I can agree with Professor Chablani in attributing the larger rise in India than in the United Kingdom to the inflation of the currency. It is, I think, rather a secular movement due to the increasing contact between the economic life of India with that of the Western world and the gradual improvement in the standard of living in India. The rise in the prices in India has been due, first, to this secular tendency, secondly, to the big rise in world's prices caused by the war and thirdly to the increase in the Indian tariff.

RISE IN EXCHANGE VALUE OF RUPEE

The rise in the exchange value of the rupee since 1914 has protected India against the full consequences of these causes of rise in prices. In so far as the rise in the exchange has counteracted the effect of the tariff, I would observe that only a small portion of our tariff is a protective tariff and I have no reason to suppose that the protection granted by that part of the tariff which is protective has not been effective. Indeed the recent report of the Tariff Board on the working of the Steel Protection Act shows that it has been fully effective. If the rise in the exchange has to some extent prevented the increased revenue tariff from causing a rise in rupee prices generally, I do not think that this a charge against the Government which need worry the Government.

INTERESTS OF TAX-PAYERS & GOVT.

This brings me to the interesting observations made by Professor Chablani in regard to what he calls the gain made by the Government at the cost of the tax-payer. Undoubtedly a 1/6 exchange means that the proceeds of a given level of taxation go further than they would with 1/4 exchange. But surely the interests of tax-payers and Government are identical. It is the amount required by Government for expenditure that determines how much has to be raised by taxation. If the amount required can be raised without taxation increasing, or even after reducing the existing level of taxation with the exchange at 1/6 but could not be raised without increasing the existing level of taxation if the exchange were at 1/4, the tax-payer and Govearnment alike are benefited. It is all to the interest of the tax-payer that Government should not have to raise existing level of taxation against him.

I have permitted myself a few observations on Professor Chablani's most interesting address. If they have taken the form of questioning one or two of his points, this must be attributed to the large extent to which I agree with what Professor Chablani has said. If I had not singled out one or two points on which I differed from him or on which I thought it possible [illegible] approach the subject from a view poi[illegible] different from his, I should hav[illegible] self reduced to complete silence stating that I agreed with ne[illegible] of his admirable address. I be interpreting your feelings this meeting by expressing present a sincere vote of t[illegible] or Chablani."—A.P.

LONDON NOTES.

CHRISTMAS WITHOUT COAL.

MR SNOWDEN AGAINST MR MOSLEY

December 30, 1926.

During the Christmas holidays, we had ideal weather—intensely cold and frosty, with thin fog that shows old London at her best and occasional light fleecy snow, just to prove that the pretty picture post-cards depicting Christmas scenes to the people in the tropics do not lie. It is quite the seasonable weather; but the proper enjoyment of it presupposes that you can shut yourself in against the howling East wind outside and depend upon warmth and hospitality at home. But unfortunately, this year there was not enough coal in London to keep all the home-fires burning. It is not yet clear who was really responsible for this serious shortage of coal. Some say that the merchants held up supplies in order to raise the price. The coal-merchants in their turn try to shift the blame on to the railway companies which failed to bring in enough stock of coal. And the railway companies would point to the mine-owners and the manufacturers to explain the diversion of their wagons. Any way, it was a fact that in thousands of homes in London, especiaaly in the poorer districts where people have not the facilities for storing up coal in advance, there was no coal during X'mas. Long Queues were formed near depot reminiscent of war-time; and after a long wait, many had to return disappointed. A dealer in Hackney where the shortage was most marked stated that five trucks loads were delivered to him on the 28th (i.e., after the holidays). "But", he added, "I have 121 wagons on the way, and nobody seems to know where they are." The King had similarly ordered coal for some 800 poor families round Windsor Castle. But for several days nobody knew what had happened to those missing wagons. For the last many months, the joke "to carry coal, to New Castle" had lost its point as New Castle was importing large quanties of German and American coal, and now the fact that the metropolis of the biggest coal-exporting country should be experiencing a coal-famine even after a month of the coal-lockout, is not without its grim humour and provides a sad commentary on the vaunted efficiency of the Capitalist competitive system. The picture of the London housewife in front of the empty grate, faced with the problem of how to cook her Christmas dinner is a sense symbolic of Britain during the year that has passed.

SOCIALIST VICTORY AT SMETHWICK.

The recent Socialist vitcory at the parliamentary by-election at Smethwick is one more vote of censure that the country has passed against Mr. Baldwin and his Tory Government. Since the general strike, the Conservative party has been successively defeated at Hammersmith, Wall-send and Hull. And if these reactionaries would have the political decency to go before the country and test its strength and clear its claim to continue occupying office, it is doubtful if in the present temper of the country, they can keep half their present seats. Their formidable majority in the Parliament, is being gradually revealed for what it really is—a colossus stuffed with saw-dust. The eleventh hour publication of the forged Zinovieff letter created a stampede and scared the people, especially the tumid lower-middle classes away from the Socialist camp. But the year 1926 has been an eye-opener. The general starike and the miners' struggle have been the political training ground for the people. They have seen with their own eyes the Baldwin Government openly fighting for the employers. The Labour movement being a class movement grows and develops through the class-struggle and the year 1926 has been an year of intensifying class-struggle. In the light of the events of the last year, the people have hardly any doubts left as to the growing callousness of the capitalist system. The facts explain the amazing political enthusiasm of the masses for the Labour movement, and the growing determination of the people to smash the employers' Government.

The election campaign at Smethwick had other interesting features as well. The Socialist candidate was Mr. Oswald Mosley, a very rich man, and his wife, Lady Cynthia—daughter of the late Lord Curzon. While the daughter of the premier was busy canvassing votes for the Conservative candidate, his son, Oliver Baldwin, was denouncing with an incisve language his father's government from the Labour platform. This class-treachery had incensed the upper-classes most. Just as the peculiar strength of Mr. Saklatvala in the House lies in the fact that he is not just a doctrinaire extremist, but until recently he was himself a successful businessman in the city and when he indicts the capitalist system, he knows what he is talking being familiar with every inch of the ground; and therefore, the consequent devastating effect of his speeches is all the more dreaded, similarly Mr. Oswald Mosley could expose his class all the better for being himself a members of that class. The power of the capitalist press was therefore mobilized and concentrated on the fight. The few Press-peers who control all the yellow journals had decided that Mosley was to be smashed.

They even described in detail the dresses of the aristocratic wife of the Labour candidate including "the diamonds" sewn on the sleeves. She said they were just bits of glass. Poor soul.

MR. SNOWDEN'S APPREHENSIONS.

But the unkindest cut came from one of the Labour leaders himself—Mr. Philip Snowden—who contributed during the election week a damaging article to one of the capitalist yellow papers, warning the Labour movemaent of the danger of the rich men coming into the party. They would buy up the constituencies he said and do all sorts of terrible things. There is certainly an element of truth in this. But it is curious that this sort of criticism should proceed from Mr. Snowden when you remember his unceasing efforts to liberalize the Labour Party and his own endeavour earlier in the year to introduce his very wealthy friend, Sir Alfred Mond, into the labour fold. But then you must remember that Mr. Mosley is not only a figure-head but is supposed to have a head for figures and might prove a serious competitor for the next Labour Chancellorship of the exchaquer. That would be very annoying. Even Socialists are human, you know. The working-classes did not care a rap for the origin of Mr. Mosley so long as he was fighting for the labour programme; and in spite of the frenzied campaign of the press, they sent him to the top of the poll. The press was a formidable weapon in the hands of the upper-classes. But by its continued misuse, that weapon is breaking in their own hands. The printed word used to have a tremendous prestige with ordinary people. But it is rapidly losing its magic spell.

LOSS TO BHAVNAGAR RAILWAYS.

SEQUEL TO PALITANA BOYCOTT.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 19.

Owing to the abandonment of pilgrimage at Palitana by the Jains, due to the Shatrunjaya dispute, the Bhavanagar State Railways have suffered a heavy loss in their earnings amounting to about four lacs of rupees. It is understood that the Junagad Railway too has suffered in its income on account of the same reason.—Free Press.

SEVERE COLD IN SINDH

FROST-BITTEN CROPS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Sindh), Jan. 17.

During the last fortnight an extremely severe cold wave has been passing over Sindh. From Rohri news has been received that the water in the pipes of the running trains was found frozen. Similarly the water in a soda bottle at Shikapur was found turned into ice. The biting frost has damaged cotton, mattar and other standing crops. Quetta has recorded a heavy snowfall, and it appears Sindh is feeling a reaction.

The Kolhapur Secondary Teachers has been formed by all the teachers of the Secondary Schools. Sir Sabnis the Ex-Diwan and Dr. Balkrishna the Principal have been elected respectively the president and vice-president. A very strong Managing Committee is also appointed.

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COL. GIDNEY'S ADVICE.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

"Remeber that future India demand from Anglo-India her very best. There will be no place for an ill-educated community such as we are to-day. They will need an welcome us in so far as we have secured our economic position. We must cease to live on preferential treatment. We shall have to prove in the open field of competition that we are as good as the best of them." In these words Col. Gidney finished his address to the annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Domiciled Association.

EMINENT PHYSICIAN DEAD.

SIR KAILAS CHANDRA BOSE.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

Sir Kailas Chandra Bose, one of the most eminent physicians of Calcutta, is dead. Sir Kaila swas well-known for his very many services in the cause of advancing medical education in Bengal.—Free Press.

SHIVAJI MEMORIAL AT POONA.

CIVIL SUIT REGARDING PARTITION OF LAND.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 19.

The possession of a plot of land on which H. R. H. the Prince of Wales laid the foundation stone of the Shivaji Memorial during his visit to Poona on the 19th November formed the subject of a civil suit which came up before Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S. District Judge Poona to-day. The property belonged to a minor named Babibai Bhratar Mahale who through her guardian claimed the partition of the land a portion of which had been sold to H. A. Shircle and after further sale a specified portion was on the 10th October 1910 throug the intervention of Mr. Mirams, Consulting Surveyor to the Government Bombay sold to the Trustees of the Shri Shivaji Memorial of which Mr. B. V. Jadhav the ex-Minister in the Bombay Government is Secretary. Appellant claimed that theirs was a joint family and that as the former guardian who sold the land was not legally entitled to do there should be proper partition. The Court held that there had been partition in 1908 of other family lands and there was no reason to doubt that the land in dispute was also actually divided. The Court accordingly dismissed the suit and claim for Rs. 13,000 with costs.

TUSKEEJEE INSTITUTE OF U. S.

LESSON FOR INDIA.

MADRAS, January 19.

Dr. R. S. Moten, successor of Mr. Booker Washington, as Principal of the Tuskeejee Institute, Alabama in the United States of America, who arrived here this morning, delivered a lecture this evening in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, Dr. S. K. Datta presiding.

The lecturer said that the problem of race had been solved in the United States where to-day the dark Negro existed side by side with the White European, enjoying equal rights and equal opportunities. The message of Tuskeejee was nothing but work for the solution of the race problem.

Dr. Moten gave a brief account of the Negro Settlement in America. He said that Negroes permanently settled there before the White people. After the emancipation of Negroes, great enthusiasm rose for the edveation of Negroes and the betterment of their condition and it culminated in the establishment of the Tuskeejee Institute in 1881 by Mr. Booker Washington. To-day, after about 60 years' progress, the dark Negro was as prosperous as the White European. The system of education which the Institute adopted, and which had been responsible for the remarkable advancement of Negroes aimed, above all things, to teach students some definite profession, along with the arts of embellishment.

Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar, at the close of the address, thanked the lecturer and expressed his wish that those who were in charge of education in India should learn some lessons from the Tuskeejee Institute.—A. P.

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KHADI AND UNTOUCHABILITY

MR. CHAKRAVERTY'S LECTURE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 18.

The Winter Lecture Series organised under the auspices of Tilak Vidhyalaya, Nagpur came to a successful conclusion yesterday night when Pandit Shyam Sunder Chakravarty delivered a speech on "Khaddar and Untouchability." Mr. Bhawani Shanker Neogi, President of the Nagpur Municipality presided. In all 18 lectures on social, political and economic subjects by distinguished lecturers of different schools of thought were delivered.

Shyam Babu spoke for over two and half hours and in an eloquent and stirring speech brought home to the audience the most deplorable condition of the people of India and declared that subject nation like ours could not afford to work under different political programmes. There should be one and only one political programme which all our leaders should preach and translate into action.

Panditji wsa much satisfied with the working of the Tilak Vidyalaya and pronounced it to be the model institution in India. Therefore it was like a bolt from the blue when he heard the distressing news that the institution was unfortunately destined to be closed for want of support from the public. He made a fervent appeal to the people of Nagpur who boasted of having possessing the Reformed Council and two Ministers, not to let the Tilak Vidyalaya all for want of funds. In his opinion the people of Nagpur owed a duty to the school, which was started in the hey-day of the Non-Co-operation movement and which had on its roll nno less than 1,200 pupils, but which was now dying through the apathy of the public. The number of the pupils had dwindled to 55. In his opinion the institution was the only vestige of Swaraj and the only symbol which would keep green the memory of the late Lokmayna Bal Gangardhar Tilak in the hearts of the younger generation.

Though the subject of the lecture was "Khaddar and Untouchability' the leeturer surveyed the whole field of political situation of India. He did not agree with those who preached that the time of platform speaking had gone and that the time for action had come. Rather it was his considered opinion that there was a dearth of political speakers, writers and propagandists who would carry the message of Charka, Khaddar and untouchability to the far-off villages and thus awaken their latent yet dynamic power. He was pained to see many of the speakers cut such a sorry figure while lecturing at Gauhati. Not even the people who were sitting a few yards away could hear what they were speaking.

Khadi should be revered, honoured and respected. It should accepted for daily use.

The lecturer confessed that inspite of the 41 sessions of the Indian National Congress and scores of newspaper, the real work had not even touched. What is wanted was more of the spirit of service among our young men, if they feel that India should be freed from the bonds of slavery.

The lecturer in the end asked the people to translate the immortal text of Geeta into their daily lives. He asked the Brahmins to do away with the narrow sectional ideas and to learn and explain the meaning of Gayatri to the untouchables, if they wanted them to be elevated.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS IN C. P.

(From a Correspondent).

In pursuance of the Government Resolution issued on the 3rd September last, on the recommendations of the Committee appointed to consider the establishment of Panchayats in the Central Provinces, the Government of the Central Provinces habe now appointed a "Provincial Village Panchayat Officer" in Rao Bahadur B. V. Samarth.

Rao Bahadur Samarth who originally belonged to the C. P's judicial service was for some time Minister in Dewas—J. B. and till lately Foreign and Political Minister at Bikaner. In July last he reverted to the British service. His name is already widely associated with the organisation of the Panchayats in Dewas State so far back as in 1913. The report on the working of the Panchayats there which he published in 1914-15 speaks volumes of the success he had achieved as Panchayat Officer in the State. It was reviewed by almost all the leading English and Marathi papers and periodicals; and the working of Panchayats in Dewas was acknowledged on all hands as at once successful and encouraging in its results. Mr. K. S. Jatar, who was placed on special duty by the C. P. Government in 1918 in connection with the introduction of the panchayat system in the Central Provinces, had visited Dewas to see the Panchayats there and had greatly appreciated the working there in his special report he then submitted to the C. P. Government. Taking into consideration all these things one cannot but think that no better selection could have been made.

SENATOR FOR FRENCH INDIA.

PONDICHERRY, Jan. 19.

H. P. Bluysen has been re-elected Senator for French India. He received 50 votes and his opponent Dr. L. Le Boigrie 49.—A. P.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI ON DELHI MURDER.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS.

In the course of a lengthy article, "Tej," of Delhi joyfully refers to the general wave of awakening that is spreading all over Asia, especially in Islamic countries and then concludes thus: "It is time that we too should reform ourselves. The shore of freedom is not far off. But we should first of all try to rid the soil of India from the religious madness that is prevailing here at present. It is time that our leaders should coolly think over the problem. If they fail to do it, then a revolution will be set on foot when hatred and rivalry will get the upper hand, with the result that the goddess of freedom whom we are worshipping for such a long time, will become angry with us and leave our shores. Therefore, it is the duty of both the Hindu and Muslim leaders to devote their immediate attention to the solution of this paramount problem. If they succeed in their efforts, the forthcoming generations will sing songs of praise in their honour and their names will be honoured upto the end of the world."

PUNJAB MINISTRY.

Commenting on the question of the appointment of Ministers in the Punjab, "Bande Mataram" (Lahore) observes: "The whole of the Punjab is at one on this point that Sardar Jogendar Singh is the most suitable person, and if he had not been appointed, all the useful schemes which he had put into operation for the promotion of agriculture and industries, would have been left unfinished. The whole of the Hindu Punjab is uite pleased with Sir Malcolm Hailey's decision in not appointing Rai Bahadur Chaodhri Chhotu Ram as a Minister for the second time. As regards Mr. Manohar Lal's appointment no objection can be raised. He is well versed in law, economics and finances. Even men like Rajah Narendra Nath and Bakhshi Teik Chand look at the appointment with feelings of satisfaction. As to the third Minister, Malak Firoz Khan, we can say this muih that he has got a fine opportunity of utilising his abilities and we trust tha he will try to act in an impartial spirit.

SHRADDHANAND MURDER.

Maulana Muhammad Ali has written a very instructive series of articles in "Hamdard" on the murder of Swamiji. It is in fact an inspiring exposition of Mahatma Gandhi's beautiful essay in which he has, in his wonderful way, expressed a desire to plead for the culprit, Abdur Rashid. Says the Maulana: "I wish to invite the attention of my Hindu brethren to a very important matter and it is that if they really possess any evidence which leads to show that the murder is the result of any conspiracy then they should not hide it. I also say the same thing to the Mussalmans. If the later have even an iota of evidence, it is their duty, in due obedience to a Divine commandment, not to conceal it. But what is the way to do it? The right course to do it is to go to the Police officers and to disclose the secret to them so that the culprits may be caught all of a sudden, without being able to part with anything which may be used as an evidence against them. The Hindus are simply crying hoarse in their press and saying that the murder of Swamiji is the result of some deep-rooted conspiracy. Well, if it is so, then please go to the Police and if you have no confidence in Muslim officers, then confide your secrets to the Hindu and European officers, so that they may be benefitted thereby. But it is absolutely no use making a hue and cry in the press. It will end only in this that the Police will get an opportunity of giving some trouble to those who are absolutely innocent. Even then Sir Abdur Rahim, Sir Fazle Husain, Mr. Jinnah, Shaikh Abdul Qadir, Maulana Kitayatullah, Maulvi Mazharuddin and Khawja Hasan Nizami will not be found guilty in any way. The result of such a step will be simply this that the Hindus will begin to hate the Mussalmans alll the more that what is the case to-day, and the united Hindu Muslim nationality (which is sure to comee some day or the other) will be deferred for the time being. Will the Hindus, then, listen not to my words but to what the Mahatma has said. According to him the last words of the Swamiji would have been, "O God, forgive the murderer, for he does not know what wrong he is doing." But cannot we pray in the same way for our misguided leaders and such editors as are busy manufacturing lies and calumniating others, and say, "O God, show them the right path, for they fully know they are committing a great wrong?"

"Hamdard" is responsible for the news that "Shad" of Azimabad, Patna, has died after a brief illness. He was a poet of great distinction and like Maulana Sharar his death will be mourned by all lovers of Urdu poetry and literature.

POVERTY OF INDIAN MUSEUMS

LAHORE, January 19.

Rai Bahadur Pandit Shivnarain who represented the Punjab University at the Empire Universities Conference, in the course of a lecture, described the British Museum as a valuable aid to research, but regretted that the Indian Section was very poor. The Buddhist section, so far as Indian articles were concerned, was poor, but it was supplemented from Japan and other countries. The lecturer referred to the mummies in the Museum, which were 7,000 years old, and the colossal bronze statue of Buddha to be seen there.

In his opinion, Indian museums were very poor and had no educative value. The Lahore museum was good in the Astrological departments. He told the students present that it was a matter of shame that only with the help of foreigners could they read the history of their country written on stone. He spoke very highly of European music, and observed that the Sunday service at Notre Dame made a deep and indelible impession on his mind.—A. P.

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EFFECT OF WESTERN DISTURBANCE.

SIMLA, Jan. 20.

The northern portion of the western disturbance has caused local precipitation in Kashmir. The southern portion moved rapidly across the central parts of the country and now lies over Hyderabad. It has given local rain on North Madras coast and a few falls in East Hyderabad. The chief amounts are:—Sonamarg half inch; Nanumakonda quarter; and Cocoanada one and a half.

The region of the temperature extends from Rajputana to Bengal, while high temperature persists in the Deccan.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

SUM OF RS. 8 LAKHS INVOLVED

BANKS' COMPLAINT OF FRAUD AGAINST MERCHANT.

DELHI, Jan. 20.

A merchant named Dhannalal, is being tried for alleged fraud involving an amount of nearly eight lakhs of rupees in the court of Mr. Lewis, First Class Magistrate. Complainants are three Banks, the Allahabad, the Alliance and the Central.—Free Press.

ALL OVER DECORATIONS.

SELF-STYLED EMIR OF KURDISTAN IN TROUBLE.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

A special cable to "The Englishman" says the self-styled Emir of Kurdistan, whose real name is Jay Bonson and who was deported from England in 1923, following a sentence of six months' imprisonment for fraud, has been arrested at Nice, where he was conspicuous for weeks by the gorgeousness of his dress which was always adorned with a number of decorations. Bonson was formerly a tailor in Chicago. Posing as the son of Emir Abdulla, he went to see President Harding accompanied by a lady with a diamond in her nose. He was received at the White House. In addition to being deported from the United States of America and England, Bonson was sent away from Switzerland and imprisoned in France and Germany. He is now charged with illegal wearing of decorations.—Free Press.

KHARE-CHITNAVIS CASE.

WITHDRAWN ON APOLOGY.

NAGPUR, Jan. 19.

The long-pending criminal proceedings for alleged defamation started by Dr. Khare, a Swarajist member of the Legislative Council, against Mr. M. G. Chitnavis, son of Sir G. M. Chitnavis, for having published a public notice over the latter's signature in a local newspaper, have been disposed of, in the Court of Mr. Sanjana, City Magistrate. Mr. Chitnavis apologised and paid Rs. 1,000 to Dr. Khare towards the cost, and the case was withdrawn.—A. P.

BENGAL M. L. C. SENTENCED

SEQUEL TO CALCUTTA RIOTS.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

The Police Magistrate, Sealdah passed orders to-day in the case in which Sheik Suleman, Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation and member of the Bengal Legislative Council, Ujir Chowdhury and four other Mahomedans were charged with rioting on July 16 last which was the fifth day of Mohorum and causing hurt to Sukhram, a constable of Goonda department. Suleman and Ujir were sentenced each to three months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 250, in default three months' further imprisonment. The other four were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each. The prisoners were released on bail of Rs. 200 each by the Additional District Judge, Alipore.—A. P.

DISCIPLINE AMONG JAIL STAFF.

BENGAL JAIL COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

CALCUTTA, January 19.

A Bengal Government Resolution announcing the appointment of a Committee consisting of Mr. Justice Pearson (Chairman), Mr. W. A. Marr and Khan Bahadur Abdul Momen, says that, in view of the irregularities brought to the Jail authorities' notice and also of the murder of Rai Bhupendranath Chatterjee Bahadur in Alipur Jail, the Governor-in-Council has appointed a Committee to enquire into the state of discipline among the jail staff and inmates. The Committee will also consider the Indian Jail Committee's recommendations. It meets in Calcutta on the 25th instant.—A. P.

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BOMBAY BABY WEEK.

PROGRESS OF ORGANISATION.

The Publicity Committe of the Bombay Baby Week writes:

Good progress has been made with the organisation of the Bombay Baby Week which opens on Friday, 14th February at the Damodhar Thackersey Hall, Parel, and it is now possible to give some particulars of the many stalls and exhibits. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay who will be accompanied by Lady Wilson, will declare the exhibition open.

The Maternity side has been divided into Ante-natal, natal and post-natal sections, each dealing with one aspect of this all-important problem. The Baby Week Committee is introducing a new feature in the exhibition by showing how a model Ante-natal Clinic functions. Dr. Turner Watts of the Cama Hospital and Col. Hamilton of the Motlibai Hospital are arranging the details of this stall. The Natal section, which will consist of model labour rooms in hospitals and private residences and their contrasts are being organised by Dr. Hazel Machado, Municipal Maternity Officer. The Post-natal part is in charge of the Infant Welfare Society who are again providing a comprehensive exhibit covering the many activities of the Society in the direction of saving the babies—a creche, a model clinic, etc.

Dr. J. E. Sandilands and his assistants on behalf of the Sanitary Association and the Bombay Municipality are organising an important section of the exhibition illustrating malaria, tuberculosis, milk, vaccination, food and flies, pollution of water etc. Dr. J. S. Nernlkar, Deputy Executive Health Officer has been entrusted with the organisation of the Malari Stall and Dr. C. Coutinho, Municipal Analyst, those for Milk and Tuberculosis. Dr. Sorab Hormusji is arranging to demonstrate the fly danger in Bombay and Dr. Mrs. Socrates Nemha is preparing a specially large stall to call public attention to the innocent victims of Venereal Disease.

A group of stalls on the lines of those that attracted so much attention in previous years is being put up by Lieut.-Col. Mackie, Director of the Haffkine Institute, illustrating plague rakes, guineaworms, and snakes.

Major J. N. Duggan is in charge of the Opthalmic Stall. Dr. J. J. Modi of the Dental stall, Dr. T. O. Shah of the section dealing with diseases of the ear, nose and throat. Dr. M. D. Joshi will have an orthopaedic stall and Dr. C. S. Thackar will give practical demonstrations on infant feeding and invalid diets. There are in all about 45 stalls. The whole plan of the constructional side of the exhibition is in the hands of the Municipal Engineer, Mr. T. R. Roddan. A special welcome song has been composed by Mr. Pestonji Kapadia. Arrangements are also beingg made to fit up loud speakers in order that every visitor may have an opportunity of hearing the speeches and the lectures that are being arranged.

Visual instruction is being combined with dramatic interest in a cinema film which is being prepared by Mr. P. J. Marzban and is expected to be an everyday feature of the Exhibition during the Week. The story of the film illustrates a domestic tragedy brought about by the evil effects of venereal disease.

The Publicity Committee also announces a sum of Rs. 4,191 received as donations. Sir Ness. Wadia and Victor Sassoon contributing Rs. 1,000 each.

FROM THE TURKISH PAPERS

FIGHT FOR LATIN SCRIPT.

In spite of the persistent efforts in favour of adopting the Latin script in Turkey, the position of Arabic scripts seems to be safe. The masses seem to be impervious to any arguments and are averse to any change in the present system. A handful of the so-called advanced and enlightened Turks are, however, carrying on their propaganda and are determined to change the system sooner or later, a society has been started in Brusa to support the movement of introducing Latin scripts in the Turkish language.—("Nida").

TURKISH MUSICIANS ON TOUR.

A party of Turkish musicians is touring the important cities of Europe. This is for the first time that Turkish musicians are making a good show in modern music and have received warm reception and great ovation in Berlin and Paris. This is regarded as one of the most noteworthy signs of modernisation of the social life of Turkey. —("Siasat.")

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN EGYPTIAN PATRIOT.

While a big mass meeting was going on in connection with the anniversary of Mohemed Bey Frid a very tragic sudden death took place. The well-known nationalist leader, Ali Bey Kamil, while making a speech suddenly fell down dead. It was a case of heart failure and was a heavy loss to the old Nationalist Party of Mustafa Kamil. The deceased had for a long time been active in national life at great sacrifice of his own private affairs.—("Siasat").

FIRST POWER IN BALKAN.

According to the new military programme it is considered that Turkey will not only be the first Power in the Balkan, but it will be stronger than the combination of any two other Balkan Powers and after the completion of air force programme it will be able to supercede any possible combination in the Balkans.—("Siasat.")

NO STRONG CONTINGENT OF PILGRIMS.

Nidaul Shuab is informed that no strong contingent of pilgrims is expected from Turkey this year. Most of the people condemn the desecrations of the holy places in the Hedjaz while those who have no such religious beliefs do not like to proceed for Haj in these troubled times. They prefer to keep at their home so long as conditions in Hedjaz are not settled down.—("Alziad")

B. N. RAILWAY WORKERS GRIEVANCES.

GENERAL STRIKE APPREHENDED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

Mr. Mukundalall Sircar, Secretary, Bengal Trade Unions' Federation writes:—"Constant harrasment and ill-treatment, indiscriminate dismissals dismantling quarters without sufficient notice have exasperated the workers of the entire system of railway. Besides this the staff had been labouring under many other grievances such as longer hours of duty in Kharagpur workshops, starvation wages, insanitary and inadequate accommodation, unsystematic and inconsistent promotion and transfer and lack of medical arrangement for the staff, and specially, for females.

STRIKE, THE LAST RECOURSE.

The B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union has been all along representing these grievances for the last few months and the deputation led by its President, Mr. V. V. Giri, Bar-at-Law, waited upon the agent of the railway on the 24th November last, but the authorities still seem to be indifferent in their attitude towards the redress of these legitimate grievances, and this indifference on the part of the administration has created a very serious situation among the workmen which is going beyond the control of Union. All constitutional means have failed to secure justice for the men. The workers are now contemplating to take to the last recourse—strike, which course will be finally decided upon at an extraordinary general meeting of the Union to be held at Khargpur on the 30th instant.

ROUGH HANDLING OF WORKMAN.

It appears from a statement submitted by the deputation that several assault cases and subsequently dismissed on the plea of unsatisfactory work, were duly reported to the agent and for these dismissals, assaults and abuses meted out to the workshop staff the supervising officers were responsible.

REMOVAL OF OFFICERS' DEMAND.

At a mass meeting of the Union attended by twelve thousand employees on the 11th instant a resolution was passed demanding the removal from Khargpur of these three officers, and the Union all along wanted a joint inquiry into the dismissal and assault cases but the same has not yet been granted. It is almost certain that there will be a general strike on the entire system of the Railway if by the end of this month, the administration does not take sufficient steps to allay the situation caused by the serious discontent provoked by irresponsible activities of the supervising staff. Under the circumstances, it is highly desirable that members of the Legislative Assembly and Railway Board should immediately intervene in the matter to avoid the impending strike in the interests of the labour administration and the public as well.

WADI BUNDAR STAFF UNION.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Union was held on Sunday at the Servants of India Society's Hall. Mr. R. R. Bakhale of the Servants of India Society presided. After the minutes of the last General Meeting were read and adopted Mr. R. R. Bakhale, the Hon. General Secretary of the Union, explained the reasons that led to the holding of the meeting. He spoke on the policy of retrenchment launched by the authorities which had created a very serious situation.

The meeting then proceeded to consider the resolutions before the meeting. The main resolution was to the effect that in as much as the present hours of work at Wadi Bandar were unduly long and as there was already a heavy pressure of work on the staff the policy of retrenchment among the subordinate members of the staff was thought to be highly unjustified. The meeting therefore requested the authorities concerned to stop the retrenchment immediately and to cancel the notices already served on the several employees. The next resolution related to the method which the authorities sought to effect ment. It was brought to the notic eeting that a man who has put meri-torious service in the R ed with notice for no fault ing recorded an emphat such discharges.

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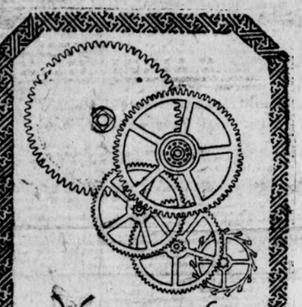

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